



PRICE ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE

SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XXI NO. 82

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1933

TWELVE PAGES

ANOTHER "BOMB OUTRAGE" AT EMPIRE THEATRE

Out Of The Gloaming.

Churchill has decided to boycott that Joint on the plea that eight seats is inadequate for his microscopic party. Clever! He means to get out while the going's good.

Lord Strathcona, who holds a minor Government official position, regards the White Paper procedure with complete equanimity and confidence. This should be a great relief to all—a real guarantee of the safety of the Empire.

"If Indian politicians proved worthy of that charge (Law and Order), then it would be realised that they would be able to govern themselves, at least, in the Provinces." Governing yourself in the Provinces is so very different from trying it on at the Centre.

Lord Hardinge warned the Government that no risk should be taken of administrative chaos. This is the most trite argument against the safeguards we have yet heard.

Lord Lamington said there were people across the Frontier waiting for the Britishers to go for an opportunity to loot. He doesn't know apparently that, the loot is going on now.

The U.S. Rail-road Commission have ordered 10,000 oil wells in East Texas to close down. And some people thought the idea was to bring down the price.

The Babe dissertates to the extent of one column on the "British Premier's Mission to U.S." How is it done? A skilful use of scissors and paste.

"Mr. MacDonald," says the Babe, taking the cue from the pro-MacDonald organs in the London Press, "is a skilful negotiator." As evidenced by the slick way he put it over Mussolini—and came away empty-handed.

However, the world will heave a sigh of relief on reading the Babe's pronouncement: "We cannot see any possible danger in the mission." It'll be safe for the Premier to go ahead now.

"His main task," says the intelligent Child, "will be to convince President Roosevelt, and through him, the people of America, that it will, in the long run, cost them more to make the British people pay the war debt."

It's a sad world. We have been vainly trying to make our own creditors understand this proposition for years. And we doubt whether the American people will prove less wooden-headed.

As the precocious Infant truly observes, "The average American cannot understand why his debtors should be let off, when he himself is finding it impossible to make both ends meet."

To be quite candid we shouldn't be able to understand it ourselves if we were in his position. But we regard it as a sound proposition that, creditors of all kinds should be made to take the point of view that, the Babe says Mr. MacDonald is going to try and knock into Roosevelt's head.

The sad thing is, as the Infant prodigy says, that "for tactical reasons" American politicians "have all along kept this issue in the background" and "even after the election President Roosevelt has said little about it." A very strange silence indeed. Perhaps, he hasn't thought about it, being only a mere President and having no prodigious infant at hand to guide him.

For tactical reasons, MacDonald would be well advised to say little about it too. Americans are a bit sensitive about people who don't pay their debts, and this stunt about its being immoral to hand out

Missile Thrown At Orchestra Stalls

INCIDENT DURING INTERVAL CAUSES ALARM

Explosive Enclosed in Bottle this Time

The scare created by the last bomb outrage in the Empire Theatre had hardly subsided when it was followed by a second one on Thursday evening, the perpetrators, whoever they are, choosing the same place for their operations.

ABORTIVE ATTEMPT.

Details of the outrage are lacking, but from enquiries made on the spot and elsewhere, it appears that the attempt was an abortive one. It took place at about 7.30 p. m. soon after the interval, when most of the audience are intent on the sequence of the picture.

MISSILE THROWN AT ORCHESTRA STALLS.

The first intimation of the outrage came from the Orchestra Stalls, where the explosive fell, thrown evidently, from the gallery. Though nobody was, fortunately, injured, it immediately gave rise to a scare.

Inspector Bird, Deputy Inspector Kuwardekar and Sergeant Hutton receiving information, immediately arrived on the spot.

No arrests have been made so far, and the Police are reticent about the whole affair. There are very good reasons to believe, however, that the C. I. D. are on the track of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the outrage, and some arrests might be expected very shortly.

ENCLOSED IN BOTTLE.

The missile on this occasion is said to have been of a different manufacture to that used on the previous occasion, the explosive in this case being enclosed in a bottle instead of in a bulb.

the instalments just makes them wild.

Under Gandhi's leadership

the Congress, notwithstanding its

adherence to Civil Disobedience,

has maintained its activity with-

in absolutely constitutional limits."

This is not a certificate from Sim-

la, but only Dalai Street trying to

pull the wool over the eyes of the

Home Member.

Here's something more from the

"F. P. J.": "The Congressman may

agree to a suspension of Civil Dis-

obedience, but he is incapable of

agreeing to give up his sense of

political values." The correct mean-

ing of this should reach us be-

fore the next article on "Zenda

Uncha Rahe Amara" appears in

1934.

But, if Sir T. B. and Sir Pursh-

ottamdas, says the "F. P. J.,"

further, were to tour the country,

"awakening the masses to an ap-

preciation of their points of view

the repressive laws will re-

luctantly and swiftly strike at

them." What we are afraid of is

that, an invitation to attend the

Joint Committee may strike them

flat right now, and at the end of

the year a K. C. I. E. if nothing

better, finish them off.

The trouble is, there will be no

one to listen to them if they take

upon themselves the thankless

WILL GERMANY GO OFF GOLD?

Sequel To Reichs Bank's Decision To Repay Credit Of 14,000,000 Sterling

LONDON, April 6.

The possibility of Germany ab-

andoning Gold Standard and de-

manding reduction of interest on

her external loans is envisaged by

newspapers as a consequence of

the decision of Reichs Bank to

repay in gold, the credit of 14 mil-

lion sterling granted by the Bank

of International Settlements in

1931, thereby reducing gold cover-

ing of Reichs Bank and note is-

sue to about 15 per cent.

The decision is contrasted with

Mr. Roosevelt's partial removal of

gold export embargo and the fact

that the Bank of England's gold

reserve has reached a record high

level of 177 million sterling.—Reu-

ter.

MUSSOLINI PLAN

Italy Warns Against Whit-

ting It Down

ROME, April 6.

Italy's reply to the attempt to

whittle down the Mussolini Plan

contained in a Communique is-

sued after a three-hour meeting

of the Fascist Grand Council,

affirms that the fundamental

BRITAIN BREAKS WITH RUSSIA

But Bill Will Remain In Force Only For 3 Months

MAY BE RENEWED

All Depends On Way Arrested Britishers Are Treated

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, April 6.

The Russian Goods Import

Prohibition Bill will be passed in

the remaining stages to-day.

The Government announced an

amendment providing for a pro-

clamation under the Bill which

will be effectual for three months

and will then lapse, if not re-

newed.

Such a renewal will be sub-

ject to the Parliamentary ap-

proval.

In response to Sir Austen

Chamberlain, Sir Herbert Samuel

and others, Mr. Walter Runciman

understood that powers under the

Bill would only be exercised in

connection with the perilous

situation of the arrested Metro-

politan Vickers employees at

Moscow.

IRISH RAILWAY STRIKE ENDS

Workers May Return To Work Early Next Week

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, April 6.

A settlement was reached in

the ten weeks old Irish Railway

Strike at Belfast to-day at a

Joint Conference of two Trades

Unions and Railways Managers.

The Settlement is subject only

to a formal ratification and en-

dorsement by the executive of the

two Railway Unions.

It is expected that the strikers

would return to work early next

week.—Reuter.

U. S. BIDS GOOD-BYE TO ALL "DRY" LAW

Beer, Ale And Porter To Flow Freely After 14 Years Of Prohibition

SPECIAL CABLE.

NEW YORK, April 6.

Prohibition ends at midnight of 19th and in 46 States as

also in the District of Columbia. In all the restaurants,

hotels and clubs, beer, ale and porter will flow freely for the

first time in 14 years.

The New York brewers have decided not to deliver alco-

holic drinks until to-morrow in order to prevent possible

"orgy" prejudicing the "wet" cause.

SOVIET TO OPEN TRIAL ON 10TH

Engineers' Refused British Lawyer's Assistance

"GRAVE MISTAKE"

Vickers' Chairman Recalls Warning To Arrested Engineers

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, April 6.

Mr. Robert Turner, a London

Solicitor and legal advisor to the

Metropolitan Vickers, is proceed-

ing to Moscow to-night to attend

the trial of the British engineers

beginning on April 10. The Rus-

sian Consulate has granted visa

to Mr. Turner who will be ac-

companied by a competent inter-

preter. The Metropolitan Vickers

have also authorised Mr. Monk-

house to employ barristers to

defend the engineers.

The reply given by M. Litvinoff

to the effect that a British law-

yer might attend the trial as a

spectator is regarded unsatisfac-

tory. Efforts will be made to

persuade the Soviet to allow the

engineers to have the advice and

assistance of British lawyers at

the trial in the Supreme Court.

GRAVE MISTAKE

Sir Felix Pole, Chairman of Me-

tropolitan Vickers, speaking in

London to-day, said that he was

satisfied that a grave mistake has

been made as the engineers, had

positive instructions not to

participate in political and other

controversy affecting the Soviet

Government.—Reuter.

PREMIER'S PROGRAMME

Will Leave For America By Berengaria

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, April 6.

Provisional plans of the Prime

Minister for Easter include his

departure by the "Berengaria" on

the 15th April accompanied by

Miss Ishbel MacDonald.

Sir Frederick Leithross, Sir

Frederick Phillips, Mr. S. D. Wa-

ley and Sir Walter Layton re-

cently resigned from the Pre-

paratory Committee of the World

Economic Conference will also

be proceeding to America on the

same day.—Reuter.

SETH C. PAREKH LEAVES FOR DELHI

To Join A. I. Millowners' Deputation

AHMEDABAD, April 6.

Sheth Chimanlal Parekh, Pres-

ident of the Ahmedabad Millown-

ers' Association, accompanied by

Mr. E. I. Patel, Secretary, left to-

night for Delhi to join the All-In-

dia Millowners' Deputation that is

to wait on the Viceroy on Satur-

day.

A boy, while riding a cycle, was

run over by a motor bus and died

immediately.—A.P.

COMMUNAL RIOTING IN CALCUTTA

Trouble Over Sacrificial Cows

SEQUEL TO OBSTRUCTION OF PROCESSION

13 Muslims And Three Hindus Receive Injuries And Are Sent To Hospitals

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Several Muslims and Hindus were injured in a rioting at Behala Southern Suburbs, seven miles from the city, this morning, when some Punjabis, joined by a number of upcountry men obstructed a Muslim procession leading a number of sacrificial cows to Shapur Mosque, and, as alleged, they snatched two of the cows.

It is stated that Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code was promulgated yesterday, restraining Muslims from sacrificing cows at Gholasapur Mosque, within the jurisdiction of Behala Police Station, but it was arranged that sacrifices should be made at the Shapur Mosque.

Police pickets were posted accordingly, and Muslims, after prayers at Gholasapur Mosque, were taking cows to Shapur, when the incident occurred.

Excitement prevailed and the tram service was suspended for some time. The police, soon after, brought the situation under control.

BRICK-BATS FLUNG AT PROCESSIONISTS.

(LATER)—Five Muslims were injured in the disturbances that developed at three this afternoon, when Muslims were leading two sacrificial cows to Shahpur Mosque to replace the two previously snatched by the mob.

It is reported that the processionists were subjected to brick-bating by a mob which re-appeared from the bye-lanes. This District Magistrate of Twenty-four Parganas and the Superintendent of Police arrived on the spot to restore order. Two Companies of the Eastern Frontier Rifles were posted in the affected area, and elaborate precautions were taken to prevent further trouble.

Prayers in other quarters passed off peacefully. Mr. G. B. Dain, Agent of Tramways Company, other officers and men were present on the spot.

CASUALTIES

Latest inquiries show that thirteen Muslims and three Hin-

dus were injured, most of whom were serious cases.

The situation is now quiet. Armed pickets are patrol-

ling the affected areas. All the injured persons have been tak-

en to the hospitals.—A.P.

PEACEFUL CELEBRATION AT KOLHAPUR

KOLHAPUR, April 6.

Bakr-i-Id was celebrated peace-

fully. A new feature of this

year's Id was that different Ja-

maats in the city and the Sub-

urbs took part in a single prayer.

This was due to the efforts of

Mr. S. Hakim, Financial Secre-

tary to H. H. the Maharajah of

Kolhapur.—A.P.

PEACEFUL IDD AT RANGOON

RANGOON, April 6.

The Bakr-i-Id celebration passed

off peacefully.—A.P.

Peaceful Celebrations At Benares

BENARES, April 6.

The Bakr-i-Id celebration passed

off peacefully.—A.P.

BANGKOK. BOUND

French Airwoman Flies Over Akyab

RANGOON, April 6.

The airwoman, Mm. Hlz was seen flying over Akyab at 10.30 this morning, but she did not arrive at Rangoon. The Dutch pilot, who sighted her plane, is of opinion that she flew towards Bangkok.—A.P.

NEXT FLIGHT OVER EVEREST

Nothing Definite About Date

PURNEA, April 6.

No definite date has yet been fixed for the second flight over Everest on account of uncertain weather. There was no flight to-day. A strong north-westerly wind was blowing throughout the day.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle" Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a general Assistant, knowing Office work for an Insurance Company. Selected candidate must furnish cash certificates of the concern worth Rs. 300. Apply to Box No. 211 "The Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for the Carneiro Indian Girls' High School, a trained Lady Graduate Teacher, to work as Vice-Principal, strong in Mathematics, starting salary Rs. 150 per month. Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the Principal not later than 15th April 1933. Selected candidate will be required to join on 1st May 1933 on probation for 6 months. Mention age and nationality. H. B. Advani, Hon. Secretary, Carneiro Indian Girls' High School. (214)

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE.

Brand new Austin Six De-Luxe Model beautiful car with sliding roof offered for sale. Very slightly used by the owner and is insured upto March 1934. Number over W4000. Total mileage run under 200. Cost with Insurance Premium paid in full Rs. 4275. Offered for Rs. 3900 nett. Prospective purchasers need not send in lower offers. This is absolutely a bargain for the price. Trial runs will be given by previous arrangement. Box No. 551, "The Bombay Chronicle."

43. SWAP (EXCHANGE).

Wish to exchange a large plot of land with structures in Suburban area with a modern small cottage for residential purposes. The land with structures is suitable for some Contractor to develop and make a business proposition. Box No. 548, "The Bombay Chronicle."

51. COUNTRY MEDICINES.

Leucoderma, radically cured by our Faquiri. Specifics in one day's three applications. Price Rs. 3/-, refundable on failure. Dukh-Ekhar Faquiri Aushdhalaya, Darbhanga. (184)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Muslim High School (Dar-ul-Uloom) Panthgani—Old established School—Magnificent situation—Extensive playing fields, large vegetable and flower gardens—open air life, amenities include Radio, Cinema, Bus, Lingrah Springs, Bakery, Dairy Classes from Primary (Vernacular) to Matriculation. Matriculation results good and reached cent per cent last year. Facilities for individual development. Staff of fully qualified Teachers. Year begins from 10th April 1933. Fees moderate. This is the only residential Muslim High School on a Hill Station in India. Prospectus from: (1) The Principal, Mr. M. B. Hussain, M.A., B.Sc., (Edin.), Dip. Educ., (2) The Honorary Secretary, Mr. Husein-bhai A. Laljee (Samuel Street, Mandvi) Standard Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (170)

Officers of Local Self-Government Service. Next Session of Training Classes conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay and the Local Self-Government Institute opens at Bombay, Poona and Karachi on and from 10th April 1933. For admission and particulars apply to—The Honorary Secretary, Local Self-Government Institute, 9 Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay. Date for admission extended upto the 20th April, 1933. (213)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents on salaries of Rs. 300, 200, 100, also 20; 15; 12; per cent, commission for A B C sections. Prospectus on three annas stamps to Sovereign Tea Supplying Corporation, Mettupalayam (Sulphur). (168)

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malgaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirourkas, Sd., Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezvada, Cochin, Nidadavole, Palghat, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samakot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Bilaspur, Kamptee, Sonni, Saugor, Ajmer, Vizianagaram, City and Harda. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, "The Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Why losing everyday? Look here. Our two days' certainities both Friday and Saturday, Rs. 10 will pay Rs. 810. Satisfy and wait for another chance next week. Fee Rs. 10 for the first day. Apply Cotton Trade Syndicate, Dadisheth Aglary Lane, Vajeram Building, Telephone 24627. (209)

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Second-hand Spinning Machinery. For Sale—a complete second-hand spinning plant consisting of 4448 Mule spindles and 19584 Ring spindles, at present erected in Bombay. For particulars apply W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd., Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay. (208)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column	Inch	Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs.	7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs.	5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs.	4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs.	3-8-0	

Motivall Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

Zenith Life Assurance Company, Ltd. BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Zenith Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, 7th April 1933, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to receive and adopt the Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company for five years ending 31st December, 1931, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 31st March, 1933, to 14th April, 1933, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, General Manager. Bombay, 30th March, 1933.

Public Notices

Notice To Jurymen

Gentlemen of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are requested to attend at the High Court on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

HUGH G. COCKE, Sheriff of Bombay. Bombay, 5th April, 1933. 6521

The Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held this day, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, free of income tax, was sanctioned, being payable on or after FRIDAY, the 7th April, 1933, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 9th March, 1933.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses in usual course. Shareholders are requested to at once notify any change of address to the undersigned.

By Order of the Board, NOWROOJEE WADIA & SONS, Agents. The Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Neville House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, 9th March, 1933. 6411

Zenith Life Assurance Company, Ltd. BOMBAY.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Zenith Life Assurance Company, Limited, Bombay, will be held at its Registered Office, at Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 7th April, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.). The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 31st March, 1933, to 14th April, 1933, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, General Manager. Bombay, 30th March, 1933. 6455

Legal Notices

NOTICE

Re: Estate of Bal NAVAJ-BAL, wife of Hormasji Burjorji Godrej and daughter of the late Ardeshtir Sorabji Dastur Kamdin. Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claim against the estate of Bal NAVAJ-BAL, wife of Hormasji Burjorji Godrej and daughter of the late Ardeshtir Sorabji Dastur Kamdin (in the Will written Navaajbai Hormasji Godrej) late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 24th day of May 1925, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 28th day of October, 1925, to Jamsaji Dorabji Dastoor (in the Will written Jamsaji Dorabji Dastur) and Dr. Muncheshwar Rustumji Rana (in the Will written Doctor Rana) the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims, if any, within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said executors at their Office at 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice and having regard to the directions contained in the said Will of the said deceased and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them and to deliver up the said securities or the property, as the case may be, to the said executors at the office of the said attorneys Messrs. Smeatham Byrne and Lambert at their address aforesaid.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1933. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT, Attorneys for the Executors of the Will of Bal Navaajbai, wife of Hormasji Burjorji Godrej. 6579

Public Notices

The Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 4142 in respect of 5 Ordinary Shares Nos. 20804 to 20808 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited, standing in the name of Mrs. Annalia Rocha Fernandes, has been LOST or MISLAI. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued, irrespective of any claim in respect thereof. Dated, 7th April, 1933. 210

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Of well-made seasoned wood furniture of Drawing, Dining and bed rooms, rich glassware, crockery, brassware, E. P. ware, etc. on Friday, 7th April, 1933 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at our Rooms, Property of R. P. Kay, Esq., Catalogues will be published. CRAWFORD & CO., 122, Apollo Street, Fort.

VORA & Co.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE on (SUNDAY) 8th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, next to Vianelli's Restaurant of Jacobean and plain furniture, Tilted chandelier and drawing room suites, Zunda cabinet, Silver show cases, Kirkman English Piano, H. M. V. cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, Kasriat tune harmonium with case, Steel Cabinet, Fire proof safe, Typewriter machines, Grandfather clock, Ice chest, Roll top tables, Satsuma vases, Glassware, etc. On view.

MISTRY & Co.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, the 8th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Wadia's Bungalow, Opp. Colaba Chambers, Wodehouse Road, Colaba of very handsome Jacobean and plain durable Dining, Drawing and Bedroom furniture, gramophone, full size leather and silk upholstered chandelier (tilting) and drawingroom suites, old Chinaware, Indian carved furniture, Singer machine, carpets, best plated and cutleryware, etc. On view. Auctioneers Mistry & Co.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
"Malacca"			
Maru	5374	31 Mar.	3 April
Kasuma			
Maru	10000	...	14 Apr
"Kaga"			
Maru	5860	29 Mar.	13 Apr.
Yasukuni			
Maru	12	...	115 Apr
"Tottori"			
Maru	5973	1 April	14 Apr.
Hakane			
Maru	10000	...	1 May
"Nagato"			
Maru	5901	17th April	2 May
"Tango"			
Maru	6893	28 April	13 May.
"Do not carry passengers."			
"Cebu"			
Colombo			
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON			
Steamers	Tons	Colombo	Marseilles
Teruku			
Maru	12600	10 April	26 April
Hakusan			
Maru	10500	26 April	13 May
Subject to Alteration without notice.			

Passage Rates from Bombay.

Ports	Single.	Return
	1st 2nd	1st 2nd
COLOMBO	7 5	—
SINGAPORE	19 12	30
HONGKONG	26 17	30
SHANGHAI	30 10	50 30
Kobe	25 22	50 30
YOKOHAMA	36 23	50 30

* Reduced Rates from Colombo to Europe.
* Summer and All year Round Trip fares from Orient to Pacific-Coast Ports.
* Special Through Rates Orient to Europe via America and Canada.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA Co.'s Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 3671.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

NUTAN SANGIT VIDYALAY

Drama Branch

Grant Road:

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

SATURDAY, the 8th April, 1933 at 9 p.m.

and

SUNDAY, the 9th April 1933 at 3-30 p.m.

NEW PLAY!

NEW PLAY!!

JAGTI-JYOT

by Mr. B. V. VARERKAR, the famous dramatist.

featuring

Mr. RANGRAO DESHPANDE, Mr. S. HIRABAI BARODEKAR, Mrs. KAMALABAI BARODEKAR, and others.

Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m.

Plan open at the theatre.

Director:
K. S. HARDIKAR

G. Manager:
V. K. PARCHURE.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 & 10 p.m.

"SHERLOCK HOLMES"

PLAYED BY:

CLIVE BROOK

A Fox Picture.

THE EMPIRE

THREE SHOWS DAILY:

At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A MUSICAL COMEDY ROMANCE

"SUNSHINE SUSIE"

WITH RENATE MULLER

THE CARLTON

FINAL PERFORMANCES AT

4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

The most dangerous, daring, colourful thriller ever filmed!

"TIGER SHARK"

WITH

EDW. G. ROBINSON

ZITA JOHANN

RICHARD ARLEN

Also—"PICKIN' A WINNER"

A dancing, singing musical revue in TECHNICOLORS.

NEXT SATURDAY

THE SCREEN'S SUPREME THRILLER!

"IGLOO"

Filmed 'midst the icy terrors of the Arctic Circle.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

IN AID OF CHARITY.

TUESDAY, 11TH APRIL

at 6-30 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH APRIL,

at 9-30 P.M.

"THE AMULET"

A NEW INDIAN PLAY

BY KSHAMA ROW

Cast Includes:—

LEELA ROW, SUNALINI DEVI, J. GRANT ANDERSON.

Plan at Opera House.

Phone: 21200.

The RECORD-BREAKING TALKIE

attracts

RECORD CROWDS

at the

KOHINOOR CINEMA:

Dadar

they are required to wait for hours together to get their entrance tickets

POPULARITY by sheer merits - - Saraswate's

SHYAM SUNDAR

being shown for the

2ND GLORIOUS WEE"

at the pet theatre of the residents of Bombay Suburbs

Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

Matinee at 2-15 on Sat., Sun. and Holiday.

Last Day 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE PALACE

Byculla Rly. Station

MAURICE CHEVALIER

in Feast of Music and Comedy

"BIG POND"

TO-MORROW

MARLENE DIETRICH

in "The Thing Called Love"

SHANGHAI EXPRESS

THEFT OF CLOTHES

Two Suspects Remanded To Custody At Kurla

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, April 5.

The talk of the town at Kurla for several days past was the mysterious disappearance of clothes hanging on the dry-line and from the verandah.

Many suspected that a professional burglar was responsible for their loss. The Kurla police were watching the movements of suspected persons.

It appears that on Friday last a police constable caught red-handed one Khema Maliadu, aged 18, lifting a dhoti hanging on the dry line. When questioned by the police, he admitted having lifted and sold several clothes at ridiculously low prices. He has implicated one Bhikha Keshu as his accomplice.

On searching the latter's house a few clothes were recovered. Several clothes such as dhoti, shirt, blanket, mattress etc., were subsequently recovered from persons to whom they were sold by the suspects.

In this connection it is stated that about 10 claims have been registered at the police station.

These suspects were remanded to police custody for seven days by the resident magistrate of Kurla on the following day. It was stated that Khema was unemployed for some time past and that he had one previous conviction to his credit.

On the following morning the body was lifted out of the well, and a 'panchnama' was held. The post-mortem examination revealed that death was due to drowning.

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BEARS COVER SALES IN NEW YORK MARKET

Anticipations Of Constructive Political Developments

OUTSIDERS BUYING ON REACTION THEORY

Improvement In Cloth Demand In America

BOMBAY, April 6. On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market ruled easy during the early part of the session but later on prices rallied on buying on a reaction theory but again declined on realising prices fluctuated within the range of 12 points and finally closed at a rise of 3 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 pts at 6.50c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 6.38c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET. The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one to two points. There was some Bombay selling and hedge selling which was offset by straddle buying of new crops. Professionals are awaiting news from Washington about political developments and Farm Relief Bill. The market closed at a rise of 2 to 3 pts. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 5-18d per lb.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Spot prices advanced 4 points at 7.22d per lb.

RELEASE OF CREDIT.

Rightly or wrongly, many thoughtful observers of present conditions are reaching the conclusion that inflationary measures to counter deflation will come into effect and in fact are even now getting under way. The Agricultural Committee of the U. S. A. Senate has favoured expansion of currency and the Senate has passed the Banking Bill which also suggests restricted inflation. The U. S. A. Government is also about to relax the embargo on the export of gold. Most of the world is wholly or partially of the gold standard and is free to embark on the sea of inflation without the anchor of gold. Recent measures adopted in the United States for the support of credit will release more credit in use.

If the importance attached to these things is justified and they work as they are expected to the price of cotton and most other staple commodities will advance as the quantity of credit increases and the price of gold declines.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 6.47-11
Lowest 6.35-01
Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—
Liverpool.—Indian and hedge selling off by straddle buying new crops. Market awaits Washington news.

New York.—Some outside buying. Better Worth Street. Selling light.

New York.—Strength in other markets causing short covering in anticipation of coming political developments which might be constructive.

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, April 5.
May 1933	6.41+05
July 1933	6.56+03
October 1933	6.79+05
December 1933	6.92+05
January 1934	6.99+06
March 1934	7.11+04
Middling Spot	6.50+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, April 5.
May	6.38+05
July	6.54+04
Middling Spot	6.38+05

NEW YORK

	New York, April 5.
New York, 10-55 a.m.:	
May	6.37
July	6.53
October	6.74
New York Noon Call:	
May	6.37
July	6.54
October	6.76

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, April 5.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	33,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 5.
10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations. Closing.	
April 1933	4.94+02

NEW YORK COTTON EXPECTATION.

Bombay, April 6. The New York cotton futures market is expected to close to-day at a decline of 3 to 4 points.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

T. T. on London:
To-day's opening 1.8 3/16
To-day's closing 1.8 1/8
Tone:—Easy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 6. The local silver market ruled quiet but steady to-day. It is reported that the Nankin Government has imposed a duty of 2-1/4 per cent on the export of silver. Chaitra delivery fluctuated at silver between Rs. 55 and Rs. 55 1/2. Gold market is quiet but steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 5.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. 26-1-0.
Gold Bars Standard 26-0-10.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 5.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-11/16 per cent to 0-3/4 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 0-7/8 per cent to 0-15/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-5/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 5.
TT London on Berlin 14.47
TT London on Amsterdam 8.47-3/4
TT London on Brussels 24.52-1/2
TT London on Madrid 40.40
TT London on Milan 66.90
TT London on Paris 17.71
TT London on Prague 114.87
TT London on New York Closing rate 3.42-9/16

LONDON RUBBER

London, April 5.
Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. spot, sellers 2-1/8.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 5.
Messrs. Lewis and Jones have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names	Latest Prices
Winnam Gold Corporation	11 19 5
London Tin Corporation, Ltd.	0 3 0
Turner and Newall	1 4 9
Associated Electric Industries	0 17 7 1/2
Attock Oil	0 9 6
Associated Portland Cement	1 6 3
Underground Electric Railways	0 19 6
Electric Supply Corporation	3 6 3
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold, Ltd. ord.	0 11 9
Beira Railways	0 3 9
County of London Elec. Supply ord.	2 13 6
Marconi International Marine	1 7 3
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co.	2 18 9
General Elec. ord.	2 1 3
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 12 6
L. and N. E. Ry. 4 p.c.	13 10 0
2nd pref.	13 10 0
International Ry. of America	dollars 2.50
Malayalam Plantations	0 14 10 1/2
British Burma Petroleum	0 3 9
Soudan Plantations	1 4 0
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0 15 0
Pahang Consolidated ord.	0 4 3
Wm. Cory and Son	3 4 3
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 11 9 7/8

WHEAT-BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, April 5.
Wheat Rosario Santa Fe parcels, May paid 20/3.
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels, April paid 19/6.
Wheat South Australian parcels, May paid and sellers 23/3.

JAVA SUGAR-LONDON MARKET.

London, April 5.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & Calcutta:—
May/June sellers per cwt. 7/9.
C and F Bombay:—
May/June sellers per cwt. 7/9.
C and F Karachi:—
May/June sellers per cwt. 7/9.

COFFEE-NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 5.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), Spot—8-3/8.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 5.
Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., April sellers 14/9.
Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., May-Aug. paid 15/6.

LINSEED.

London, April 5.
Linseed Calcutta (London), per ton, Apl-May sellers 29-7-6.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, per ton, Apl-May sellers 28-2-6.
Linseed Bombay, (London), per ton, Apl-May sellers 29-10-0.

Market steady but business restricted.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Issued By The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association

Bombay, April 5
Rs. a.p. per lb.

KHADI
Textile 0 8 0
Currimbhoy 0 7 0
Century 0 7 0
Toyo Podar 0 7 9

LONG CLOTH (Full weight)

Century 81 1 2 32 1 2 0 10
Century 6404-8705 0 10 7 1/2
Fazal (Maha) 0 10 6
Pehlud 0 9 9
Pabaney (Phool mala) 0 10 3
Daud Sahab 0 10 1/2

LONG CLOTH (Light Weight)

No. 3202-3303
Moon 0 10 6
Hindustani 0 10 7 1/2
Apollo 0 10 6
David 0 10 0
Jam 0 10 3
Gaher 0 9 10
Spring 0 10 6
Swan Finlay 0 10 7 1/2

LONG CLOTH Satin Calander

34-42 in.
Textile (Hand) 0 10 0
Spring (Merchant) 0 10 10 1/2
Century (Bugle) 0 9 9
Tata Mill (Darji) 0 9 3
Apollo (Pyala) 0 9 6
Sakuntla 0 10 0
Pehlud (Siwala) 0 8 10 1/2
David 0 9 8
Pehlud 0 9 8
Jacob (Rajkumar) 0 9 6
Tijuri 0 9 3
Mahe 0 9 6
Sundri 0 9 3
Jubilee 0 9 3

DIHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 yards.

Spring (Balance) 0 11 0
Textile (Bycycle) 0 11 0
Crown 0 10 6
Hindustani 0 10 4 1/2
Bansi 0 9 6

DIHOOTIES 10 yards.

Spring (Balance) 0 10 6
Textile (Bycycle) 0 10 3
Moon Mill 0 10 3
Crown 0 10 3
Hindustani 0 10 0

SALITA

Bansi 0 9 0
1215 Manchester 0 2 4 1/2
1215 Jacob 0 8 4 1/2
1215 Fazal 0 8 1 1/2
Rs. a. p. per piece.

GIN COLOURED.

B 1515 Ritalal 8 10 0
1415 7 12 0
779 (Balance) 9 6 0
4141 (Balance) 9 6 0
Rs. a. p. per lb.

LEPAD Big Size.

Spring 0 9 9
Rachael 0 9 6
Moon 0 9 6
David 0 9 3
Apollo 0 9 6
Jacob 0 9 6

MARKIN INDIAN (Japan Quality)

3838-98098 0 9 6
8787 6 0 0
4138 0 9 6
8987 6 7 0
4488 0 9 6
2142 Balance 0 9 9

DROOTI MAHIN 4x10

119 Hirji 0 13 9
2142 Western 0 12 0

LONG CLOTH VEGETABLE.

Apollo 0 9 1 1/2
Jacob 0 9
Edward 0 9
Moon 0 8 10 1/2
Union 0 8 10 1/2
Mathuradas 0 8 9

DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.

Balance 0 12 0
Pehlud 0 12 0
1244 Indian 2 0 0
1344 Keshri 2 0 6
Fazal 8712 0 11 1 1/2
Bunder 8712 0 11 3

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

(Market Quotations.)
Bombay, Thursday.
Castorseed, Delivery May Opening Rs. 25/14; Lowest Rs. 25/11; Closing Rs. 25/-.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 28-7; Highest Rs. 28-10; Lowest Rs. 28-4; Closing Rs. 28-9.

Rugby, April 6.—The King has telegraphed to President Roosevelt expressing his deepest sympathy for families of victims of "Akron" disaster.—B. O. W.

Rugby, April 6.—Although extra time has been allotted for debate in Commons on Bill giving Government power to prohibit importation of Soviet goods it will be disposed of to-morrow night.—B. O. W.

COTTON TEXTILE TRADE

Lancashire Vs. Japan

FIGURES FOR 1932

The Cotton Textile Exporters Association, Japan, recently investigated the export business of cloth of Japan and Great Britain for the year of 1932. While the total exports of cotton cloth of this country reached 2,032,770,000 square yards, those of Great Britain amounted to 2,188,430,000 square yards or merely 155,560,000 square yards more than the shipment of Japan. In the calendar year of 1931 exports of cotton cloths of Great Britain were 300,000,000 square yards larger than those of Japan.

Especially in China, British India, Dutch East Indies, Egypt and elsewhere, Japan has continued to occupy a superior position than England since 1931. Since the anticipated raising of tariff against cotton cloths is to be remained almost unchanged from the present ratio (50 per cent ad valorem), shipments of this staple commodity will largely increase competing with Great Britain, in the Indian market. Great Britain has occupied preferred position in markets of Australia, Africa, South America, European countries and elsewhere up to the present time. In case shipments of Japanese goods towards these countries are increased, Japan is expected to exceed Great Britain in the total volume of exports of cotton cloths.

EXPORT FIGURES.

Comparative figures for exports of this country and the United Kingdom in 1932 are as follows: (In 1,000 square yards.)

Destinations	Great Britain	Japan
China	261,386	72,597
British India	644,568	599,285
Hongkong	23,408	52,866
Siam	24,397	9,459
Philippines	21,409	5,094
Dutch East Indies and British East Indies	352,128	43,868
The Straits Settlements	32,165	37,343
Australia	37,162	166,542
Egypt	195,503	81,913
India	206,671	335,483
Balkan countries	42,215	57,437
South America	27,935	204,051
Arabia and Persia	61,339	26,835
Other countries	22,478	495,666
Total	2,032,770	2,188,430

KOREAN GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE COTTON PLANTATION ACREAGE

Authorities In Peninsula Plan Augmentation Of Area To Be Cultivated

Keijo reports that the Chosen Government arrived at a decision on the adoption of 20 year plan for augmentation of cotton production within the territory, to be undertaken from the fiscal year of 1933.

The plan aims at an increase in cotton plantation area to 500,000 cho within the coming 20 years to produce 600,000,000 kin of raw cotton annually.

Under the scheme, the Chosen Government will try to increase the cotton plantation area in six provinces in the southern part of the territory, to about 250,000 cho for the production of 300,000,000 kin within the first 10 years. The plan will be carried out in the northern part of the country during the latter 10 year period.

LINSEED HARVEST ESTIMATES

BUENOS AIRES, April 6. Linseed harvest for the year 1933 is estimated at 6700 thousand metric tons.—Reuter

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6-4-1933:—
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—00.3 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 3 a.m. 77.2 degrees

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 90.5 degrees (2.6 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.0 degrees (2.4 above normal).

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-4-33.

At 8-7 a.m. local time 8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 28.81 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading "0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

INDIAN COTTON GOING CHEAP

Germany Bids For Large Quantities

Bombay, April 6.

Some months back prices of Indian cotton were quoted Rs. 20 above the parity of outside growths and this state resulted in complete deadlock of the export demand.

This irregularity was mainly due to crude system of trading in the local market which is too narrow and with the change in the general sentiment, there was scarcity of contracts.

Commission houses advocated safe straddle operations of selling Indian cotton and buying American cotton in the Liverpool cotton market. Large straddle business came into being which was estimated over three lacs bales.

This artificial supply of cotton contracts of Indian cotton together with dwindling export demand completely changed the complexion of the local market and Indian cotton is selling Rs. 15 per candy under the parity as compared with American cotton. Straddle operators minted money on their ventures at the cost of Indian cotton growers. Several merchants have sustained heavy losses and one hears of distress and forced liquidation. Even the ardent Bear admits that Indian cotton is very attractive at the present price and several foreign countries are keenly sending offers to buy cotton.

In the last week Germany was a persistent buyer of low grade Indian cotton and a large export business is booked with that country in Bengal cotton. This enquiry is for immediate and near month shipments.

Japan and China are also fairly good buyers of staple cotton and if the present demand continues for some time to come, the fears entertained by some local firms of large accumulations of stocks will be upset.

It may be mentioned that last year before the big rise which was witnessed in the months of July and August, Germany was a free buyer and its purchases showed a profit of about two pence per lb.

American cotton shows signs of confidence and President Roosevelt is determined to carry out his Farm Relief programme. If the outlook of the American cotton is promising, there is no doubt that Indian cotton which is selling cheaper than its intrinsic value will appreciate quickly. It is advisable to buy Indian cotton at present prices and on all declines.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Manavadar To Play In Third Round

The following is the result of the draw for the Beighton Cup tournament, which will begin on April 12:—

1: Xaverians v B G Press.
2: Mohan Bagan v B N Railway Khargapur
3: Mahomedan Sporting v Greer.
4: St. James v E I Railway, Jamalpur

SECOND ROUND

A: winners of 1 v Union Sporting
B: Customs v Dalhousie
C: Customs v St. Joseph's
D: Winner of 2 v Police
E: Winners of 3 v Eastern Bengal Railway
F: Calcutta F C v Bhowanipore
G: Winners of 4 v Military Medicals
H: Cossipore v Rangers

THIRD ROUND

Winners of A v Manavadar State
Winners of B v Warl Dacca
Winners of C v Allahabad
Winners of D v Rampur
Winners of E v Delhi Orientals
Winners of F v Lucknow Y.M.A.
Winners of G v All-India Telegraphs
Winners of H v Jhansi Heroes.

BOBB SWEEPS THE BOARD

THE BOARD

All-India Tennis Star Captures Three Titles

The North-West India Tennis Tournament was concluded on the courts of the Parsi Institute at Karachi on April 1. E. V. Bobb, the All-India Champion, carrying off most of the trophies. He won the Men's Singles, the Men's Doubles and the Mixed Doubles. Another Bombay player, R. F. Vakharia, partnered in the Men's Doubles.

Bobb gained the title in Men's Singles by defeating R. C. Daryanani, the local "star" player, in two straight sets, 6-4, 6-1. Daryanani was leading 3-1 in the first set but was later overpowered by the superior game of his opponent. He, however, continued to give strong opposition.

In the Men's Doubles, Bobb and Vakharia beat Daryanani and Kawasji, 7-5, 6-1. The winners had previously encountered the toughest opposition earlier from Hiranandani and Parsram, who were defeated only after three keenly contested sets.

Bobb partnered by Miss P. G. Dinshaw, won the Mixed Doubles by beating Miss M. G. Dinshaw and F. F. Kawasji 6-2, 6-4.

In the Women's Singles final, Mrs. Helps, the veteran player, was defeated by the 13 year old Parsi girl, Miss Dubash, commonly known as "Baby" in two sets, 5-2, 6-3.

Miss Dubash and Mrs. Helps annexed the Ladies' Doubles. Mr. R. E. Gibson, Commissioner in Sind, gave away the trophies.

RUGBY LEAGUE RESULTS

LONDON, April 5.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:

SECRETS OF NAZI PLOTS REVEALED

Attempt To Drive Hindenburg Out Of Office Fails

Reaction Against Present Terrorism Bound To Come Early, Says "Telegraph" Correspondent

Sensational revelations regarding the means by which Herr Hitler gained power are given to a special correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" by an Englishman who returned from Germany in mail week.

He states that Hitler's allies, the Nationalists, are convinced that the Nazi leader, Capt. Goehring, organised the Reichstag fire on the eve of the election to secure wavering votes for his chief.

Just before the poll the Hitlerites planned to make a raid on the Presidential Palace and force Hindenburg to resign in favour of Hitler.

The plot was defeated by the Nationalist Steel Helmet, who guard of 25,000 armed men to protect the aged President.

The special correspondent writes:— "Germany is living in a state of terrorism which borders on tyranny."

This was the first remark made to me by a well known student of international politics who has just returned to London from a prolonged visit to all parts of Germany.

"No one knows what the outcome will be, least of all the follower of Chancellor Hitler," he continued. "They are playing with instruments of politics and government of which they have no certain knowledge."

"There is no doubt that the formation of the Hitler-Papen Government was the result of a stampede. Both Hitler and Papen thought that Gen. von Schleicher intended something in the nature of a coup d'état, such as marching the Potsdam garrison on Berlin."

"There is no real evidence, to show that von Schleicher had any such intention. In any case it is not in keeping with the character of the man."

NATIONALISTS' FEARS.

"When the Cabinet was formed the key positions, such as Finance, Trade, and Foreign Affairs, were given to the Papen-Hugenberg supporters. They thought that by so holding office they could effectively hold the Hitlerites in check. They did not anticipate the tremendous increase in the Hitler vote."

"Now the Papen-Hugenberg group are terrified lest they be ousted out of office by the victorious Brown Shirts. In this modern Germany such a critical change of office is by no means to be discounted."

"The plan of the Papen-Hugenberg group was effectively quashed by the burning of the Reichstag. Nothing will convince the German Nationalists that it was not organised by Capt. Goehring to capture wavering votes for Hitlerism."

"The theory that the Parliament building was set on fire by Communists is not believed by any responsible German in the Fatherland to-day. Besides this, Capt. Goehring had ready a series of decrees and repressive measures, just as if he knew something sensational was going to happen in Berlin that night."

THE PRESIDENT

"Just before the election there were two plans in the capital in regard to von Hindenburg. The Nazis wished to rush the Presidential Palace and force Hindenburg to resign and so pave the way for Hitler."

"The Papen group made tentative arrangements to have the aged President go out to Doberitz, the Aldershot of Berlin, and review troops, and so get him out of the way."

"Eventually, the two plans became known to the chiefs of this strange coalition, 25,000 members of the Stahlhelm organisation took charge in Berlin, and the President was not involved."

"But we have not heard the last of these political intrigues. Hitler wants to get rid of the Papen-Hugenberg group and so give full power to the Nazis."

"Moreover, the leaders of the Hitler movement realise that Hitler himself is a marvellous stump orator, but no statesman. The job has got too big

for him. They want him to become President and let Capt. Goehring take up the Chancellorship. Certain it is that the Hitlerites and the Papen-Hugenberg group cannot permanently coalesce."

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

I say without fear of contradiction that the Hitler movement is militaristic, and that throughout Germany preparations are being made for eventual war."

"Take the so-called Commissariat of the Air. It is an Air Ministry in reality. Its chief object is to develop aircraft for military purposes. Immediately the Commissariat was formed Capt. Goehring, the real force behind Hitlerism, began to collect together many of the old wartime airmen in certain areas, so that eventually they could act as instructors."

In the same way there is not the slightest doubt that in chemical factories and iron and steel works preparations are being made to equip those places for eventual war purposes. In fact, I can state that certain foreign civilians are so alarmed that they have begun to make inquiries as to where they can purchase gas masks."

"The drastic draconian laws now being enforced against the betrayal of military and State secrets are merely a reaction to this policy. They were not enforced after the burning of the Reichstag to fight against a Communist danger, which is non-existent, but in order to prevent workmen from exposing secrets of what is going on behind the scenes."

In the same way action has been taken against the genuine pacifists because they have always been the first to protest against subtle evasions of the military clauses of the Treaty of Versailles."

NAZIS OUT OF CONTROL.

"Germany is in the melting-pot. It is difficult to imagine what the future will bring forth. Certainly until something is settled and the Brown Shirts depart from their present insistent extremism and Pan-Germanism the world must view with grave alarm the immediate future of the Wilhelmstrasse."

"The more youthful elements of the Brown Shirt organisation, especially the so-called Storm Troops, have allowed success at the elections to go to their heads. They are getting out of control. Their insolence, disturbing every really solid institution and body of opinion in the whole of Germany."

"The present situation, from the point of view of the ordinary observer, is infinitely worse than that which obtained in Imperial Germany in the days before 1914, because in the Brown Shirt organisation there is no real leader, whereas in the months preceding the Great War the whole of Germany was solidly led and had a fixed idea of motive."

The world food for thought and cause for alarm. The traveller in Germany at this moment realises, almost immediately he crosses the frontier, that he is living in an atmosphere of unrest and anxiety."

"Hushed voices. A handgrip expression on the faces of one-half the population, and a look of insolence on the faces of the

other half. A reluctance on the part of most people to talk anything but the barest trivialities."

"The open boast of the ubiquitous Brown Shirts that their leader has come to stay for ever, and woe to his enemies. The spectacle of young men who rightly should still be at college or in the apprentice shops of factories parading the streets in fantastic breeches and boots, their waistbelts bearing two revolvers. Constant provocations of children and young men parading the streets with their shirt sleeves firmly held in by bands bearing the universal swastika (the Hitlerite emblem). "Round the corner ageing men who have seen better days humbly asking for a few coppers with which to buy a cup of coffee or lodging for the night. Men in middle age with drawn faces, obviously hungry, envious of the bravado."

A NEW REICH.

"That is Germany to-day. This is a new Germany, a Germany which has forgotten the ethics of being a good neighbour, a Germany which is so overcome with demagogic oratory that it fancies it can defy everybody."

"The Brown Shirts have cowed the whole of Germany into submission, in spite of the fact that their ranks are by no means in the majority of the population. The whole German people—even Bavaria has been the line—are now dancing to the tune set by the Hitler organisation. It seems to the foreign observer that their opponents, be they Socialist, Communist, or Catholic, are so terrified of reprisals that all hope of effective protest has gone."

"There is no freedom of speech or print in this modern Germany, hundreds of newspapers have been suppressed. No one opposing the Brown Shirts may breathe a word across the radio. In certain parts of Berlin Jews have only to walk in the street to be liable either to assassination or degrading insult, whether they be German or of any other nationality."

"The Brown Shirts can do what they like and say what they like. Even if their leaders protest, the younger element carries on with its deplorable practice of insolence. I have watched squads of these young men march up to a shop and demand its instant closure because some of the directors happen to be Jews."

"A day or two ago, in the Charlottenburg district of Berlin, Brown Shirts forcibly closed one of the big stores and so threw 1,500 underpaid girls out of employment for twenty-four hours."

"The owner of the shop was suspected of the crime of being a Jew. The police stood on the pavement and watched. It was more than their lives were worth to intervene."

"A night or two ago in Berlin I was eating an evening meal in the bar of one of Berlin's leading restaurants. Presently there was the sound of tramping feet in the doorway. Half-a-dozen Brown Shirts with flushed faces entered and commanded the barman and waiters not to serve certain customers. They were Jews. The Jews had to leave—among them a number of Americans. There was no option if personal violence was to be avoided."

"The Brown Shirts rise superior to law and order. The whole world must await their pleasure. If two of these young armed braves wish to cross a crowded street they merely hold up their hands in the so-called Hitler salute and all traffic stops until they reach the pavement on the other side. I have seen this happen on scores of occasions on the famous Unter den Linden."

"In the great cities of Germany you find hundreds of these young men. They all seem well fed and prosperous. Their clothes are expensive and their boots substantial."

REACTION MUST COME.

"Round the corner you find poverty lingering, men past the prime of life, down at heel, unaccustomed to mendacity, their tired eyes beseeching charity from those who have not themselves a cent to give. This new

MADRAS ADVOCATE FINED

Palms Off Dancing Girl As Brahmin Bride

Mr. R. V. Seshagiri Rao, an Advocate of the Madras High Court, was convicted by the City Magistrate of Madras, last week for cheating one P. Subrahmanya Aiyar into, marrying a Non-Brahmin girl by representing to him that she was a Tamil Vadam Brahmin girl. The complainant says the "Hindu," alleged that in 1928 he advertised from Bombay in a Madras daily journal for "a fair and accomplished Tamil Brahmin lady below 25 or a virgin widow to be lifelong companion." The accused replied to this advertisement stating that a girl of the Tamil Vadam Brahmin sect, aged about 20, fairly well to do and educated was available, that the girl was the daughter of his wife's sister, and that she had been brought up from her childhood by his wife. After some further correspondence the marriage took place. The complainant lived with the girl in Bombay for over a year and later she came down to Madras. At this time the complainant stated he heard certain rumours that she was not a Brahmin girl but the daughter of a dancing girl of Tirunagari in Tanjore district. He came down to Madras to make enquiries and not receiving any satisfaction from the accused field a complaint against him for cheating.

A number of witnesses were examined by the prosecution including an aged Non-Brahmin who is alleged to have been on intimate terms with the dancing girl in question for many years.

DEFENCE PLEA.

The defence plea was that this was only a case of blackmailing and was altogether a concoction; that there was nothing in the complaint or the evidence of the prosecution to show that there had been cheating by the accused and that the evidence was discrepant and extraordinary by reason of the delay and the conduct of the complainant. The complaint was a concoction intended to throw dirt on the accused since money was not forthcoming.

The Magistrate, after an elaborate enquiry, found the accused guilty of the offence he was charged with. "There is no doubt," His Worship observed, "that the accused knew P. W. 2 (the mother of the girl) as a dancing girl and not a Brahmin."

The accused's conduct abundantly proves this. The accused has thus intentionally induced P. W. 1 (the complainant) to marry Lalithambal, a Non-Brahmin, which he would not have done if he had known that she was not a Brahmin."

The accused was found guilty of the offence under section 417, P. C. and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200; out of the fine, if collected, Rs. 150 was ordered to be paid to the accused as compensation.

Dr. Mir Anwaruddin assisted by Mr. C. Parthasarathi Naicker appeared for the complainant and the accused defended himself.

WORLD'S WORST PRISONS

"Is this film true?" is the question thousands of people ask after seeing "I Am a Fugitive," based on a book by a man who worked in America's chain-gangs. The answer is—yes.

Some of the worst prisons in the civilised world are to be found in the Southern States of America.

In Georgia, for example, convicts are fettered in heavy chains weighing altogether some twenty pounds. These are riveted upon them on arrival, and are never removed either by day or night. Thus hampered, they are compelled to work under a pitiless, semitropical sun for fifteen hours a day.

Prisoners who are considered not to have worked hard enough to satisfy their guards are mercilessly flogged on returning to the prison. Their food consists of dried peas, corn bread made from maize, and a small amount of fat pork.

Germany is so poor, so downcast, so ridden with unemployment.

"That is the real Germany which must have its reaction in the future. The spurious German stalks round in Brown Shirts with an arrogance which the Prussian Guard never arrogated to itself even in the days of Bismarck."

"Yet Berlin is a city of contrast in spite of everything. Luxury cheek by jow with misery."

"JAPAN WELL OFF"

"But Still Her Condition Is Disastrous," Says Tokyo Exchange Chairman

Forget about Manchukuo for the time being and let those in active charge work and worry over that gigantic problem, is the advice of Mr. Kunio Okazaki, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, as expressed in an interview with "The Japan Times."

Manchuria is absolutely necessary for Japan to exist as an Asiatic nation, Japan having already declared clearly to the whole world that the recognition of Manchukuo was her national policy, it will be useless to attempt to force Japan to change her mind by applying pressure. As some one has said, the Powers should be unconcerned about Manchuria just as they are about the inhabitants of the Moon. Furthermore, Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations will not cause any effect upon the friendly intercourse Japan enjoys with Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Italy and other countries.

THREATENED BLOCKADE. In connection with the withdrawal of Japan from the League of Nations, there arose a question of applying economic pressure upon Japan. Japanese opinion on this subject seems to be divided. The matter causes much anxiety, but as Japan has already decided her policy, fully expecting the worst to happen, it is sufficient for us to calmly watch further developments and not to neglect necessary preparations. It is not difficult to imagine that an economic blockade will cause a serious effect upon the foreign trade, finance and economics of Japan. But an economic blockade is only a step to war, and countries to join it have to be fully prepared for the consequences. Japan is already prepared for any development to be effected by the materialization of an economic blockade. Our foreign trade will, of course, suffer but there are on the other hand, some industries which will be greatly stimulated. The stock market will not be spared of its effects. But such effect can be set off by the patriotic thought of the people. During the Russo-Japanese War, the financial condition of the country was temporarily greatly affected but improved later on. At the time of the Prussian War, France issued a huge bond issue amounting to 5,000,000,000 francs, but she was able to pass over the difficulty by the manifestation of the people's patriotism.

"JAPAN WELL OFF" But the world has many important problems which demand urgent settlement other than the problem of Manchukuo's recognition or that of an economic blockade on Japan. The serious economic depression seen all over the world is one of such urgent problems. Japan is comparatively better off than other countries in this world financial depression, but still her condition is disastrous. Thus, I believe that the whole world should co-operate to conquer this depression. In this sense, the opinion of Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, new President of the United States, to lower tariff rates in order to improve the depressed financial condition is quite welcome. High tariff walls built by all nations, and the isolation policy adopted by all Governments, will only serve to augment the depression. The World Economic Conference is to be held in May, and Japan should exchange frank views with other countries at the conference and give efforts for the improving of the world economic condition."

Respecting the future prospect of the stock market in Japan, Mr. Okazaki made the following observation:—

"Well, the present quotations of bonds and shares will surely advance, I believe, if international unrest is entirely removed. I am sincerely hoping that soon the present unrest will be removed."

FATAL FALL FROM BALCONY

Aged Hindu Succumbs In Hospital

Kaba Keshav, (60) a Hindu residing on the second floor of a house in Sankli Street, was leaning from the balcony on Wednesday night, when he lost his balance and fell down.

He was removed to the J.J. Hospital where he died subsequently.

A Bengal Government pamphlet widely distributed in jute growing districts warns planters and growers against over-production this year in view of the low prices still obtaining in the market. The pamphlet therefore urges restriction in the sowing of jute this year, as there has been no indication yet of improvement in trade and as the prices are likely to continue to remain low for some time longer.

NEW AIR ROUTE TO INDIA

Desert Tribesmen Guard Planes

One of the first passengers to fly to India by the new Imperial Airways route along the South Persian Gulf gave a graphic description of the journey in an interview on his return to Britain. He is Mr. Paul Rotha, a film producer, who is now completing the picture "Contact" showing the development of British Airways to India and Africa, who took his wife on a flight from Britain to Karachi. She is the first white woman to travel by the new route.

Mr. Rotha said that from Basra passengers fly a short stage to the walled city of Koweit, landing outside the city gates. The only sign of an aerodrome is a square in the desert with four corners marked by white posts and one corrugated iron shed for a petrol store. The same day they proceeded to Bahrein, then to Sharjah, which is a fine walled city larger than Koweit with an imposing battlement and gateway.

The aeroplanes land at a little camp two miles from the city inside an enclosure of double barbed wire in the desert. Directly the machine lands here it is surrounded by 4 armed tribesmen provided by a local Sheikh as a guard. The passengers proceed to tents inside the barbed wire, where they are provided with a fine course of dinner and then retire to the tents for the night. A rest-house building is nearing completion.

SHOTS IN THE NIGHT.

At any time during the night you may hear random shots from the aeroplanes' guard of tribesmen who are allowed to fire at anything suspicious outside the enclosure. Their Sheikh has ordered that if one aeroplane is

scratched or the slightest harm comes to anything inside the aeroplane enclosure every man of the guard will have one eye put out.

The only white man at Sharjah is Mr. James who runs the aerodrome encampment and does everything to make it as comfortable as a city hotel and provides beautiful linen and plenty of water, which all had either to be brought across the desert or flown by aeroplane. He has even planted flowerbeds in the middle of the desert and stays there alone between aeroplane visits.

The next morning you continue the flight taking lunch over the Gulf of Oman and refuelling at Gwadar, where there is nothing but a white hut above which flies a "stocking" (wind indicator). Inside the hut are one table, a teapot and cups.

The plane arrives the same night at Karachi, a vast aerodrome covered with short brown grass. The most noticeable feature is the great shed built to house the airship R. 101 and now used as the Imperial Airways aerodrome. It adjoins the R. A. P. camp and is 12 miles from the city to which the passengers motor for the night.

Mr. Rotha added that he believed that pilots preferred the new Gulf route to the old because the stopping places are more attractive and also navigating over the water of the Persian Gulf is smoother than the former desert route. He has also flown to Capetown but considered the Indian airways at present considerably more comfortable than the African. He said that the conditions were eminently suitable, even for women and children.—Reuter.

THUNDERSTORMS IN SOUTH MALABAR

All-India Weather Report And Forecast

POONA, April 6.

Yesterday's depression over the North-West Province is passing Eastwards through the Eastern Himalayas. It has caused widespread thunderstorms with local rain along and near the Western Himalayas and in Assam.

Local thunderstorms are also reported from Malabar and South Bombay and Deccan. The temperature is below normal from Baluchistan and Sind to Punjab. But both day and night temperatures continue above normal from the United Provinces to Assam.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Cherrapunji 10 inches; Darjiling and Sibbar one and a half inches; Silchar and Tezpur three quarters of an inch; Dibrugarh half an inch; Dalhousie one and a half inches; Ambala half an inch; Murree quarter of an inch; Trivandrum one and a half inches; and Calcutta quarter of an inch.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease along and near the Western Himalayas, extend and increase in Assam and extend in the East Bengal and Upper Burma. Scattered thunderstorms will occur in South Malabar, Mysore and South Bombay and Deccan.

Heavy Rainfall warning: Moderate to heavy thunderstorm. Rain likely in Assam during the next twenty-four hours.—A. P.

EVOLVING "GLORIOUS" INDIA

Mysore Muslim Leaders For Holding Religious Conference

BANGALORE, April 3. (BY MAIL.)

With a view to "remove the gulf of misunderstandings which exists between the different religious faiths in India" by trying to understand and appreciate various religious paths leading to the same end to cultivate mutual respect, and thus "to evolve a more harmonious united and glorious India," the Muslim leaders in Mysore have just convened what is described as an "International Religious Conference" with a four days session commencing on April 21st.

Invitations have already been issued to leaders of thought belonging to different faiths prevailing in India to represent respective faiths at the Conference and throw light thereon. Agents of different faiths of Hindu Jagadgurus have been requested to make arrangements to get their respective institutions represented fully, and thus extend every co-operation to ensure success of the Conference. The conveners believe that none having the good of the country at heart and wishing to see India progressive will spare any pains to draw maximum benefit from the joint meeting of all religious heads.

AMERICA TO REDUCE OUTPUT

Oil Conference Reaches Agreement

LONDON, April 5.

The Oil conference ended on 29th March and the documents await signature.

A definite agreement was reached with Rumanians, whereby their production quota of 16,500 tons daily, would be renewed for further three months, unless the Washington Conference fails to achieve federal control.

American interests undertake to reduce production by 20,000 barrels daily as well as the excess of stock, in order that America's output, which is three quarters of the total of the world output, will no longer force the prices down.

It has been decided to hold a further conference in June, when a plan to control worldwide distribution will be discussed.—Reuter's Special.

OPIUM TRAFFICKERS LEAVE EUROPE

Hunt Organised By Russel Pasha Breaks Up International Syndicate

Russel Pasha, the Egyptian capital's police chief, who has become internationally known for his merciless and successful campaign against the international organisations of opium-traffickers, will shortly submit to the League of Nations a comprehensive report on the drug situation.

Russel Pasha has, to a large degree, succeeded in breaking up the big international syndicate which had practically monopolised the illegal trade in narcotics with agents throughout the world. The key to the discovery of this syndicate's widespread activities was furnished by a Greek who had become immensely rich in the drug traffic and who, some years ago, retired after having been arrested in Hamburg by the German police who seized many documents which were in his possession.

It appears that the syndicate which was mainly concerned with the manufacture of heroin had its factories first in Switzerland. Following inquiries by the Swiss authorities, the plant was moved to Turkey where three factories were built. These, however, were closed after Russel Pasha's attention to the situation. Then Bulgaria became the centre of the syndicate's production but business had lately become somewhat restricted, thanks to Russel Pasha's untiring efforts, and the heads of the syndicate are now said to be planning to leave Europe altogether and to erect factories in the foreign concessions at Shanghai and Tientsin.

CITY AND SUBURBS

Local Engagements

TO-DAY

Hindu—Chaitra Shud. 12. 1939
Muslim—Zilhej 11. 1352
Parsi—Avan 3. 1302
Sunrise—6h. 28m.
Sunset—6h. 54m.
Hightide—9-30, 22-04
Lowtide—3-44, 15-31

PHASES OF THE MOON—Full Moon 10th April 7h. 8m. p. m.
Last Quarter 17th April 9h. 41m. a. m.
New Moon 25th April 6h. 8m. a. m.
First Quarter 3rd May 4h. 9m. a. m.
Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p. m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament Lusitanians v St. Patrick's, Karachi, replay, Bombay Gymkhana ground.
SATURDAY, April 8
S. S. "Rawalpindi" with homeward mails sails at 1 p. m.
MONDAY, April 10
Municipal Corporation 3 p. m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELCIOR—"Sherlock Holmes" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
EMPRESS—"Jehri Sann" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p. m.
CAPITOL—"Blondie of the Folies" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
WELLINGTON—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
CARLTON—"Tiger Shark" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
PATHE—"Sign of the Cross" Daily at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p. m.
ROXY—"Life Goes On" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
WEST-END—"Varabona Prince" Daily at 6-15, 8 and 10-30 p. m.
PALACE TALKIES—"Big Pond" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
EMPIRE—"Sunshine Susie" Daily at 7-30 and 10 p. m. Matinee to-day at 4 p. m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a. m. Commercial Bulletin.
Liverpool and New York Cotton closing rates.
12 noon Selection of Indian records.
12-30 p. m. Selection of European records.
1 p. m. Bombay Market; opening rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME
6 p. m. Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema (By kind permission of the Management)
6-30 p. m. News available.
INDIAN PROGRAMME
7 p. m. Sponsored programme by S. Rose & Co. Ltd.
V. U. B. Indian Orchestra Conducted by Prof. B. R. Deodhar. B.A. Jogiya Gata. Sohoni Gata.
Master Kanti. Gazais.
Master Kikobhai. Garabas.
Gordhan Gandhiarva, Sindhu-ra and bajan.
Nagin and Party. Comic.
Sangitacharya Ramkrishna Vaze Buwa. Bhairav Bahar and Jivanpuri.
Sarawati Bai Faterpekar. Vasant.
N. S. Patankar. Shankara. Jogiya.
Master Dinanatha. Putya and Jain Stavan.
Gurjabai Kelekar. Bhajan and Mand Jogiya.
Shamshadab of Delhi. Gazais.
8 p. m. Cotton. Silver. Gold. Seeds. Wheat. Stock Exchange and other Market prices.
8-30 p. m. Empire Relay.
INDIAN PROGRAMME
9-15 p. m. News in Hindi.
New York opening. Liverpool closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME
9-25 p. m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
"Here and There" A Motley collected by the Globetrotter.
9-45 p. m. Rosetti and His Taj Mahal Hotel. Dance Orchestra.
Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel (By kind permission of the Directors of the Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.).
11 p. m. God Save the King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7 p. m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 The Week Ahead a talk by Mr. Vernon Bartlett from Warsaw.
7-35 Haydn Heard and his Band from the West End Cinema Birmingham.
8-30 Gramophone records.
9-30 Concert by the Northern Studio Orchestra, from Manchester.
10-45 The B B C Dance Orchestra.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN
Special Jurors attention: Is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notification Column.

LECTURE ON THE GREAT PYRAMID: Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute. Mr. Rustam N. D. Banaji will deliver at the Institute premises (Sukhadvala Buildings, Ravelin Street off Hornby Road) to-

day (Friday) at 5-45 p. m. (S. T.) a lecture on "Jamshed in the Avesta", reflected and revealed in new light. Mr. B. T. Anklesaria will preside.

VANGMAYA SEVA MANDAL: Under the auspices of the above Mandal, Prof. S. N. Chapekar, of Poona, will deliver a public lecture to-day (Friday) on "Poetry" at the hall of the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, Thakordwar, at 6-15 p. m.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI: A public lecture in Gujarati under the auspices of the above Society will be delivered to-day, (Friday) at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Professor D. D. Kanga, of Gujarat College, on "Dietetics, Food and Race". The lecture will be illustrated by the Lantern and by Charts.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS: The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Victory of India" with the mails from London of the 30th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a. m. on the 5th instant and left there at 9-30 a. m. the same day. The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malloja" with the mails from Bombay of 1st instant arrived at Aden at 4 p. m. on the 5th instant and left there at 9 p. m. the same day.

LATE HAJI CHARITABLE TRUST: In the month of March in all 4787 Patients were treated in this dispensary. These consisted of 2184 men 1925 women and 678 Children. Six patients have taken advantage of the maternity Hospital of the Trust.

LECTURE ON THEOSOPHY: Dr. P. C. Patel, M. B. B. S. (of Adyar) will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, (French Bridge, Chowpatty) to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p. m. on "Action that is Life—Collective".

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS: The annual general meeting of the Indian Institute of Architects for the session 1932-33, will be held at the Registered Office of the Institute—The Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p. m., when the President Mr. T. S. Gregson, F. R. I. B. A. will occupy the chair.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS ON WHITE PAPER:—Mr. S. G. Warty will deliver his third and last lecture on the White Paper scheme of reforms on Sunday (9th instant) at 8-30 a. m. at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, the subject of the lecture being "Constructive Proposals on White Paper". The lecture is open to the public.

ES'AN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY:—An instruction class of the Es'ean Community of Bombay, open to the public, will be held on Saturday, (8th instant), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.). The subject will be: "The Invisible Universe and its relation to Man."

AT-HOME TO SCOUT-MASTER:—Members of the Mount Adventure Troop, Bombay, will be at-home to their Scout-master, Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, Provincial Scout Secretary, on the eve of his retirement, on Saturday, (8th instant), at the Chuni-lal Mehta Hut, Esplanade Road, Bombay at 5-30 p. m.
All Mount Adventure campers are requested to be present.

A meeting of the Bombay Dock workers was held on Tuesday evening to welcome Mr. Abdul Majid (the Vice-President of their Union) who returned from Visapur jail the previous day, serving his term of nine months rigorous imprisonment.

NEW JAM SAHEB THANKS HIS PEOPLE

Profound Sorrow At Common Loss

His Highness Digvijaisinghji Jam Sahab of Nawa Nagar has sent the following telegram to Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, of the Jamnagar Praja Parishad, Princess Street, Bombay:—
"I am most grateful to you for kind congratulations and should be glad if you would convey my thanks to your colleagues and to the Jamnagar people in Bombay under the auspices of the Praja Parishad for their kind message of good wishes. My only feeling at the moment is, that of profound sorrow at our common lesson."

ADVANCE KHADI!

Sale Of Goods Worth Rs. 7,100 In 3 Days

Duty Of The Rich In National Week

BOMBAY, Thursday.
The Secretary, A.I.S.A. Bombay Branch, writes:—
"During three working days of its celebrations of the 'National Week' the local A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar sold Khadi worth Rs. 7,100, and it is yet the beginning.
"We cordially extend our invitation to all lovers and sympathisers of Khadi to visit our Bhandar and see the daily varying decorations and arrangements of show. The latest designs in prints and weaves will gladden your heart. For a student of Khadi with inquisitive mind and artistic talent the visit will be worth-while."

ELEVEN DEPARTMENTS OPENED.

"To facilitate selections and to be able to cope up with the demand, the following eleven departments are vying with one another in attractiveness and resourcefulness, have been arranged under expert salesmen, and arrangements have been made to replenish the stock from a big godown nearby:—
(1) Coating Department; (2) Shirting Department; (3) Sarees Department; (4) Chintz Department; (5) Dhories Department; (6) Towels and Handkerchiefs Department; (7) Shawls and Chaddars Department; (8) Readymade Department; (9) Babies Wear Department; (10) Woolen Department and (11) Silk Department."

BUY UP KHADI.
"During the 'National Week' let us examine our Nation's history for the last ten or fifteen years. Let us mark the progress, let us lay our finger on the errors, let us consider when and why we stop and how we can go on with the work. If we ponder over questions like these within ourselves, the one reply comes that the motive-power of it all is the service of the poor. That service alone will bear fruit. Let us with confidence buy up Khadi and mark the gathering of the Nation's strength."

"If cities suffer from financial crises, if villages suffer from stark want, can we not imagine the lot of poor widows and humble weavers, who supply Khadi at an average income of 0.26 per head? They are our kith and kin. How can we allow them to starve?"
DUTY OF THE RICH.
The rich persons should buy more than what they require for themselves, for when scores of occasions arise for sending gifts and presents among friends, relatives or dependents, this Khadi can most fittingly be used as National Currency.

In forgetting Khadi, we will have forgotten Gandhiji, the worshipper of Daridra Narayan and the matchless servant of Swaraj. We are certainly not going to forget!"

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Dates Of Declaration Of Examination Results

THURSDAY, Apr. 13, at 2.
B. T. Examination.
THURSDAY, Apr. 20, at 2.
Intermediate Examination in Agriculture.
B. Ag. Examination.
MONDAY, Apr. 24, at 2.
I. Com. Examination.
B. Com. Examination.
First M.B.B.S. Examination.
MONDAY, May 1, at 3.
Intermediate Examination in Science.
FRIDAY, May 5, at 2.
B.Sc. Examination.
Second M.B. B.S. Examination.
Third M.B. B.S. Examination.
FRIDAY, May 12, at 2.
F. E. Examination.
S. E. (Civil) Examination.
S. E. (Mechanical) Examination.
B. E. (Civil) Examination.
B. E. (Mech.) Examination.
WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 2.
Matriculation Examination.
MONDAY, June 5, at 3.
Intermediate Examination in Arts.
MONDAY, June 12, at 3.
B. A. Examination.
THURSDAY, June 15, at 2.
First LL.B. Examination.
MONDAY, June 19, at 2.
Second LL.B. Examination.
M. A. Examination.
MONDAY, July 3, at 2.
B. Hy. Examination.
FRIDAY, July 7, at 2.
M. D. Examination.
M. S. Examination.
LL. M. Examination.
FRIDAY, July 14, at 2.
D. O. Examination.
THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 2.
M.Sc. Examination.
(Translation Test).

NATIONAL WEEK

Buy Khadi, Which Means Bread To Poor, Appeals Mrs. Hansa Mehta

Srimati Hansa Mehta has issued the following appeal:—
There is not one country at present on the face of the earth that prefers foreign articles to its home-made products. At a time when the meaning and value of swadeshi are being recognised all round it is hardly necessary to remind our countrymen of their duty to buy Indian. Our country is great and has all materials to provide its necessities. What is urgently needed is encouragement alone.

Take the instance of textiles. It is really a shame that we still have to import foreign cloth. The position of khadi in swadeshi cloth is of peculiar importance from one standpoint i.e. by using khadi we kill two birds with one stone. Khadi is the employer of the humble agriculturist in his hours of idleness khadi means bread to poverty stricken women in their very homes; khadi is the embodiment of swadeshi in its purest and highest form I therefore re-echo every man and every woman to buy at least a yard of khadi during the National week and thus observe the national religion to buy swadeshi goods.

LORRY TURNS TURTLE

Occupants Injured: Milk Cans Smashed

(From Our Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, April 6.
Seven persons were seriously injured as a result of the total smash of a motor lorry which turned turtle after uprooting a mile-stone and colliding with the trunk of a tree of the New Area Road at Kuria on last Monday afternoon. The panes and the wooden framework were completely smashed, the milk in 14 cans was spilt on the ground, and the occupants.

It appears that on Monday last at about 1 p. m. a one-and-half ton motor lorry No. W. 2908 owned by Messrs. Vallbhai Haidarabhai and Co. was proceeding from Ghatkopar to Bombay. When it came near a factory off the Tansa Pipe Line Bridge, there were five occupants beside the driver, named Jamnabai Alibhassam (25) and one Gangadri Ori, who was standing on the right footboard alongside the driver. At that time Gangadri requested the driver to stop the lorry, but the driver said that he would do so after getting down the slope.

JERK CAUSES ALL THIS.
Gangadri who appeared to have been in a hurry gave a jerk to the steering wheel, whereby lorry took a curve to the left-hand side. As it was running at a great speed down the slope, in turning to the left it uprooted a mile-stone No. 11-4, and then collided with the trunk of a tree, and as a result of the impact it changed the direction and turned turtle. The driver remained underneath the lorry, while the other occupants were thrown off on the ground. The panes and the wooden framework were completely smashed, and the milk in the 14 cans was spilt on the ground.

Hearing the noise of the thud, a police constable on duty rushed to the scene of accident and extricated the driver. All the injured persons were removed in a passing motor car to the Government Dispensary, where they were detained for treatment.

The Kuria police are making inquiries into the matter.

BOY RUN OVER BY MOTOR CYCLE

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, April 6.
Lakshman Vithoba, a 11-year old boy, was seriously injured in a motor-cycle accident, which occurred at Kuria yesterday morning. It appears that a motor-cycle No. Z. 1631, driven by Mr. Hassam Dhanji Khoja, a Bombay dealer in motor-cycles, was proceeding from Ghatkopar to Bombay. At about 9 a. m. when it came to a distance of about a furlong from the Kuria Police station on the Old Area Road, Lakshman attempted to cross the road, but accidentally the boy got in between the cycle and the extra seat.

Before the driver could stop the machine, the boy was dragged to a distance of about three feet, as a result of which he was injured both on his legs and arms. He was first taken to the Government Dispensary at Kuria, but later on was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

PARSI SWADESHI BAZAR: Next Saturday and Sunday there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, from 4 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) when all are welcome.

PATHE CINEMA



SIGN OF THE CROSS

NASTY ACCIDENT IN AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Muslim Team Beats Bombay Gymkhana By 4 Goals To 2 After Losing Crack Forward

BOMBAY, Thursday.
Manavadars had the misfortune to lose one of their crack players on Thursday in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, when Naidu's shin was fractured by a Bombay Gymkhana back, during the concluding stages of the first half.
Needless to say, the game was marred by this serious accident and spectators lost all interest in the result. The Muslims were far superior in every department of the game, and their clean and skilful methods contrasted greatly with the rugged and clumsy efforts of their opponents.
The Bombay Gymkhana opened the scoring through Hawkins who converted a pass sent across by Thomas from the right wing. This lead was soon lost, when Ahamed broke through on his own to beat Wilkins at close range. The Manavadar centre-forward put his side ahead a little later with a spectacular shot off an opening made by Shahbuddin on the right wing. Naidu ran through the Gymkhana defence, and was about to shoot when the accident already referred to happened. The Manavadar inside right was removed in a stretcher, and the Muslims played with one man short during the rest of the game.
Undaunted Manavadar continued to attack and obtained their third goal through Amir, who darted in to convert a short corner after Garnett had saved once. Sultan accepted a pass from Ahamed to register the fourth goal, which gave the Gymkhana custodian no chance.
The local team fought back and might have scored if Hawkins did not miss an easy chance. Towards the close Manavadar were on the defensive. A short corner enabled Brown to reduce the lead with a stinging drive from the edge of the circle. Full time arrived with the result as follows:—
MANAVADAR 4 goals.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA 2 goals.
The teams were:—
MANAVADAR:—Bostan Khan; Abdul Sattar and M. Hussain; Syed, Masud and Zafar; Shahbuddin, Naidu, Ahamed, Sultan and Amir.
BOMBAY GYM. "A":—Wilkins; Garnett and Meertens; Coiwer, Brown and Greer; Thomas, Hopkins, Hawkins, Beville and Streetfield.
UMPIRES:—Messrs. Cyriaco D' Souza and Nagporewalla.
TO-DAY'S MATCH: 5-30 P. M. (REPLAY).
St. Patrick's (Karachi) vs. Lusitanians.

STERLING SECURITIES UNCHANGED

Liverpool Cotton Rule Firm

BOMBAY, April 6; (11 P. M.).
Gilt-edged Securities ruled quiet but steady to-day on the London Stock Exchange.
3-12 per cent Indian Sterling Loan was virtually quoted unchanged at £87.
Sterling Cross Rate was quiet at 3.41-3/4.
The Liverpool Cotton Market opened steady at a rise of three points, and closed firm at an advance of 29.
The New York Cotton Market was quoted 10 points higher at the time of Liverpool close.
Business in the local Cotton Markets was done at Rs. 173 for Broach April/May delivery at night.

CLERK'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH

Becomes Unconscious In Office And Dies In Hospital

BOMBAY, Thursday.
Ram Krishna Phadke, head clerk in the office of the Aga Photo Company, came to his work as usual on Thursday morning, and was soon after found unconscious. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died soon after admission. Death is said to be due to some corrosive acid. The contents of the deceased's stomach have been sent to the Chemical Analyser for report.

Relatives of the deceased, when interviewed, showed surprise and stated that they knew of nothing unusual in his private life, which could give a clue to the unexpected tragedy.

PLAGUE EPIDEMIC IN NIZAM'S CAPITAL

169 Deaths In February: 15 Districts Affected In State

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), April 4. (By Mail.)
A press note issued to-day reviews the extent of the plague epidemic in the city during February. According to it there were 246 attacks and 169 deaths. Referring to the preventive measures taken to combat the epidemic the Note adds:—
During the month 8,94,884 poisoned baits were taken by rodents and 16,180 live rats and mice were caught. 2,546 houses were fumigated, 1,271 houses were disinfected and 60,121 rat holes were closed. 191 persons were inoculated and 17 health camps were opened. 6,035 persons were accommodated in the Health camps.

In 17 outlying villages 36 houses were disinfected and fumigated, 1,778 live rats were caught and 906 persons were inoculated. The number of outlying villages actually infected with plague during the month was 13.
Fifteen districts in the State were infected with plague. There were 1,164 attacks and 933 deaths. 9,146 persons were inoculated and all the infected villages were evacuated.—A. P.

LATE JAM SAHEB'S UTHAMNA CEREMONY

Prominent Citizens Walk On Foot

JAMNAGAR, April 6.
The Uthamna ceremony in connection with the death of his late Highness the Maharajah Jamsaheb was performed here this afternoon when Bhatyaas, officers and prominent citizens walked from Darbargah to the Gopnath Temple, where the usual religious ceremonies were performed. As a mark of respect to the memory of his late Highness and to express their love and affection for him the public of Nawanagar are observing hartal for four days commencing from to-day which is in addition to the four days declared by the State. Officers, schools and bazaars will re-open on Monday.—A. P.

THE CAPITOL

LAST NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

'YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND A WILD PARTY!'



Marion DAVIES and ROBERT MONTGOMERY

Blondie of the Folies

The greatest cast since "GRAND HOTEL" with BILLIE DOVE, JIMMY DURANTE, ZASU PITTS.

YOU WILL ENJOY THE LOVELINESS AND LUXURY OF THE ZIEGFELD FOLLIES.

THRILLS, LAUGHS, TEARS, SPECTACULAR SCENES!

Also shows: THE DELIGHTS OF OUTBOARD MOTOR BOAT RACING

TO-MORROW



JACKIE COOPER and LOIS WILSON in "DIVORCE IN THE FAMILY"

with CONRAD NAGEL LEWIS STONE

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1933

VIOLATION OF RIGHTS

Government are not satisfied with the repressive powers they already possess. They find the normal judicial checks on the will of the Executive inconvenient and are constantly attempting to reduce them. Particularly inconvenient are the powers of the High Courts over the Lower Courts, and those are fast being curtailed by the Provincial Governments and the Government of India acting in unison. Ordinance X of 1932 excluded the jurisdiction of High Courts in several cases. But the various Provincial Acts that replaced the Ordinance could not have such effect. The Provincial Legislatures not having the necessary powers. The Government of India are accordingly attempting to secure the exclusion of the High Courts' jurisdiction by the Provincial Criminal Law Supplementing Act, now before the Assembly.

UGLIEST FEATURES.

The general effect of the Act will be that the ugliest features of the Ordinances in respect of restricting the powers of the High Courts will now be permanent as the law of the land. Some of the provisions deprive the accused even of his right to appeal. For instance, in Bengal, no appeal will lie to the High Court against any sentence of imprisonment for a term of four years or under, passed by a Special Magistrate in any trial held under the Bengal Public Security Act outside Calcutta. The enormity of the injustice of such a provision will be obvious, if it is remembered that a vast majority of the cases under the Act

will be held outside Calcutta and will end in sentences of imprisonment of four years or less.

AT EXECUTIVE'S MERCY.

That is not all. Except within the very narrow limits of the Bengal Public Security Act, as amended by the present Bill, no proceeding or order purporting to be taken or made under the Bengal Public Security Act, 1932, shall be called in question by any Court; and no civil or criminal proceeding shall be instituted against any person for anything in good faith done or intended to be done under the said Act.

To secure Magistrates from the control of High Courts, and to protect the police against any action done "in good faith" under the Act, is verily to put the people entirely at the mercy of the Executive, and is putting a premium on irresponsibility.

DOUBTS AND NO DOUBT.

The debate on the Bill in the Assembly was desultory, and otherwise, disappointing. Several members expressed grave doubts about the validity of the Bill, and the Provincial Acts which it seeks to supplement in restricting the jurisdiction of the High Courts. We share these doubts. But we have no doubt that all these extraordinary emergency measures are a grave encroachment on the fundamental rights of the people. That most of the provisions of the Bill should have been accepted by the Assembly by a large majority, is a measure of the subservience of that body, and its utterly unrepresentative character. In the absence of any help from the Legislature, the people will have to rely on themselves in safeguarding their fundamental rights by all legitimate means.

Who Should Not Be Mayor

In a few days the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the premier Municipality in the country, will elect a new Mayor for the coming year. The election this year has been complicated by the emergence of Dr. M. C. Javie, as one of the three candidates now in the field. We are not much enamoured of the convention which has been followed by the Bombay Corporation for a number of years past. It would be a more healthy convention in these days to elect the best man regardless of communal considerations. But a proposition which was brought forward a few years ago to end the convention was defeated and until such proposition is carried, the convention will have to stand. Though the convention was established to avoid communal rivalries, its mere existence is a covert recognition of the communal principle, and for that reason, the Corporation would do well to adopt some other methods for having the best man, irrespective of caste, creed and colour. The time for that, however, has obviously not yet come and in the meanwhile, attempts of the "gate-crashers" kind to break the convention are quite undesirable and should not be encouraged.

UNDESIRABLE CANDIDATURE.

As far as this year's election, which brings the term for a Christian or Jewish Mayor, is concerned, there is nothing much to choose between the three candidates, who will submit themselves before the Corporation on Monday. One of them is a Government servant who has been a member of the Corporation as a Government nominee for some years. He has also acted as the Chairman of the Standing Committee. In addition, there is a Goa doctor, of imposing presence and loud vocal capacity but whose other qualifications, there is little to say. The third is also a doctor possessing a broader outlook on public affairs. We do not feel called upon, in the circumstances, to make any recommendations of our own. But we hold very strongly that the election of a Government ser-

vant as Mayor, apart from any personal merits, is undesirable. In any case and at the present time, when retrenchment is the order of the day, we do not know how the Government can sanction the candidature of an officer of an important department with a whole-time job. If Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot is to do his office work, for which the public pay him, properly he cannot be expected to give the necessary time to the duties of the Mayoral Office and vice versa. But if his duties are so light that the diversion of his attention by mayoral functions is really permissible, his post in the Department ought to be retrenched immediately.

A WELCOME ASSURANCE.

We published yesterday, a letter from an esteemed "Hindu Corporation" assuring the public that the Hindu members have decided not to support the Hindu candidate as against the other two. We are glad to have this assurance. The efforts recently made by a new member to rally Hindu Corporators to the standard of the Hindu Maha Sabha and introduce a new spirit of communalism in the Corporation, cannot be too strongly reprobated. We are glad they have failed. Apart from this, if a Government official is put into the Mayoral chair, his duty to the Corporation will be liable on many occasions to conflict with his duty to the Government, whose paid servant he is, and if he were to find himself conscientiously compelled to favour the Government view, like some of our non-official unpaid Government supporters, the creation of an unpleasant impression would be inevitable. We have no doubt whatever that Mr. Arbuthnot ought not to receive the votes of members to-day, though we have nothing to say against him personally. We wish we could be equally definite in recommending one of the other candidates for support. But we find no alternative to leaving members free to perform the peculiarly invidious task of selection on this occasion "without the benefit of outside advice."

PRESS VIEWS

Scrap The Pact

Thus the Ottawa Conference has been of satisfaction to none. Its effects everywhere have been further to restrict the market and therefore, to emphasize the effects of the trade depression. Its gesture was one of levelling down tariffs, but its effect was to heighten the tariff wall in Europe and all over the world. In the interests of all the countries concerned, in the interests of the world's recovery the Agreement ought to be scrapped in spite of the imaginary damage that action will do to the prestige of certain unimaginative statesmen.—"Swarajya."

Sustained Bungling

From whatever point of view the matter may be looked at, the proceedings of the Government in this case have, from first to last, been a sustained piece of bungling, as clumsy as it has been characterised by a complete disregard both of ordinary expediency and of the processes and requirements of law. We have not the smallest hesitation in saying that independent public opinion in India will strongly condemn every single action taken by the Government in connection with the Calcutta session of the Congress.—"Tribune."

Stubborn Facts

With tension obtaining at fever heat, chances of peace must remain effectively prejudiced, repression and more repression making matters but worse. After all, there is no onus on India of proving her right to equality among the nations of the world, and she need not blush in pressing her demand to such equality. The authorities in India must be blind indeed to ignore with serene self-assurance the lessons they have had in the futility of repression ever since 1905. Is this policy likely to pay now? They may bury their heads in sand and refuse to face facts, but facts are stubborn things.—"Searchlight."

No Analogy

Lord Selborne considers that the success of the Parliamentary system of Government in Japan is due to the Emperor having reserved all the important powers in his own hands. He cannot, therefore, understand why there should be an outcry in India against similar powers being given to the Viceroy. Lord Selborne apparently forgets that the Emperor of Japan is not the agent of a foreign government, and that, there is no Secretary of State in London or Washington to whose tunes he must dance. Even if the Emperor were to exercise all his powers, he would and could do so only on the advice of his Cabinet.—"National Call."

Army Men For Police

The "little" news we refer to is that of posting military officers as Additional Superintendents of Police to the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Chittagong and Tippera. In the hurry and bustle of the Corporation elections, accompanied by the announcement of introduction of the Corporation Suppression Bill, earlier attention could not be drawn to the new phase of military rule envisaged by these postings. We do not know what difference this will make to the unhappy districts, but what little experience we have of military rule masquerading as a civil one, does not encourage us to hope for much improvement now that the thin veil has been withdrawn.—"A.B. Patrika."

Plight Of Repatriates

An Associated Press telegram from Calcutta, the other day, stated in connection with the demonstration organized by stranded emigrants: "The emigrant problem appears to be assuming gradually serious proportions. Although a committee has been appointed to concert measures to ameliorate the condition of stranded emigrants and despite monetary relief from the Government, the exact solution has not been found." We know, it is not easy for the Government to find out a solution in view of the present economic depression and unemployment in the country, and the absence of an outlet abroad. At the same time, we fail to see how the continued arrival from South Africa of emigrants, who are being repatriated under the assisted emigration scheme, will make the task of the Government easier. About 2,000 Indians were repatriated from South Africa during 1932 alone. But so far the Government have done nothing to make known to intending repatriates the deplorable condition of emigrants, who are already here.—"Leader."

SANITARY SHO T-COMINGS

Defects Which Call For Urgent Attention By Bombay Municipality

(BY AN OBSERVER.)

Any person who can claim a long residence in Bombay must have remarked that for some time now its sanitary condition has greatly deteriorated.

A casual glance round the city in the early morning will show how filthy it is. The streets are littered with garbage and refuse of all kinds, and although one sees the Municipal vans laden with such filth the whole day long, the City remains as dirty as ever.

CALCUTTA'S EXAMPLE.

In this respect we have still a lot to learn from Calcutta. There they have succeeded in clearing the City from filth in a remarkable manner. They have no dustbins and other contrivances that offend the eye and the nose in every corner. They have underground receptacles which are emptied by 5 a.m. every morning, and the citizens are spared the disgusting sight of meeting lorries full of dirt in the day on public thoroughfares.

Why cannot Bombay, which professes to be the first city in India, do the same? The abominable smell near the Meat Market in Bombay is a reproach to any civilised pretension. Here again, Calcutta has managed this properly. The Hog Market is a model of cleanliness and order which, Bombay will certainly take a long time to emulate, if ever it does.

OPEN AIR LAVATORIES

Many of our streets are really open air lavatories and dumping

grounds for house refuse. The Indian shops and eating houses are great sinners in this respect and no steps seem to be taken to compel them to observe the most elementary sanitary principles. Let any Municipal Corporation or Official visit Bellasis Road, Morland Road, Girgaum Road, Lamington Road, or the Fort Area to mention only a few localities to verify the above statement.

As a result of this neglect, rats are multiplying rapidly as they feed on the abundant garbage provided. This constitutes a great menace to the City in view of the fact that plague seems to be on the increase. Our freedom from this pestilence is claimed to be due to the stringent measures adopted in the past to exterminate the rats and by lessening their chances of multiplying by the removal of garbage, etc.

The use of Pasturine in the drains (open and closed) was a great success as rats disliked that substance. Since the use of the same has been abandoned these rodents have returned to their old haunts and are on the increase. They have also lost the immunity that they had gained against plague, and now, it requires a re-introduction of this disease to see an epidemic blazed up in the City as in 1897.

DAIRIES IN FILTHY SURROUNDINGS

Another neglect by the Municipality is the freedom allowed to milk-vendors to carry their pots without a cover. Once upon a time the Municipality insisted upon this. In this respect, one

(Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

ILL-FATED AIRSHIPS

The disaster to Akron and another smaller airship, which went to rescue the survivors, will revive the controversy regarding the suitability of these huge airships for practical purposes.

The Germans have proved themselves masters in building such airships, but the war record of the Zeppelins was not very reassuring. Graf Zeppelin is the only airship which has proved itself, by its many voyages to South America and its voyage round the world.

England has given up building these costly air-ships after the tragic end of R-101, and the United States also will probably come to the same decision. But we do not suppose these disasters will discourage those pioneers, who are ready to sacrifice their lives in search of fresh adventures.

Perhaps, after the lapse of another decade we may be able to build machines which will withstand the buffeting to which the Akron was subjected and ultimately succumb.

MORE TORY THAN TORIES

The unnecessary amount of publicity given to the Moscow arrests and the foolish way the question has been handled by Sir John Simon, who is more Tory than the Tory members of the Cabinet, have been responsible for clouding the real issues.

The case has already been tried by the British Government, and they have come to the decision that the accused are innocent and are the victims of Soviet chicanery.

Sir Stafford Cripps looked at the case from his proper perspective, when he said the British Government had no right to interfere until and unless the prisoners had exhausted all means of legal redress. That occasion has not yet arisen.

Sir John Simon, himself a lawyer, knows this, but he cannot get the better of his prejudices against the Soviet.

THE FINEST GUARANTEE

Sir Malcolm Hailey is right in his advice to the Indian States that their entry into the Federation is the one sure guarantee against the "hazards of the future," for not only will they be able to interfere with British India, but they will be able to prevent British India from prying into their affairs.

Under the new constitution, it and when it comes into existence, the Viceroy will already have too many responsibilities and unless he is a superman, he will be fully occupied with his own work and will have little or no time to enquire into the misdoings of the Indian States.

Sir Malcolm Hailey was correct in saying that in the Federation lay the best chances of the survival of the present system. The States do not know when they are

offered a good old thing under a new name.

The White Paper scheme is the finest guarantee ever offered to rulers for the perpetuation of autocracy.

RELEASE THEM ALL

The Bengal Government have acted discreetly in withdrawing the proceedings against Mrs. Sen-Gupta.

In view of the Congress session not having been declared unlawful, the case against her was of the flimsiest character. Moreover, as she is a British woman, the case would have attracted far more attention and adverse comment than perhaps Government would have relished.

Many others, too, who had done nothing more than participate or intend to participate in the session have had to be released. But many more are yet in custody. They should all be released without any further delay if Government are not guided by the mere consideration of the status of the persons arrested.

AN UNJUST DECISION.

The Bombay Corporation has done great injustice to its aided industrial schools and training institutions by deciding to withdraw their grants-in-aid with effect from 1934.

Industrial schools are now recognised all over the country as being most essential and deserve increasing help both from Government and local bodies. Training institutions are also essential if primary education is to be really efficient.

The Corporation itself should have maintained a large number of elementary industrial schools and training institutions. But while one can understand the economy in encouraging private effort in this direction through a system of grants-in-aid, stopping of grants altogether cannot be justified.

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The Corporation has taken this attitude because the Government have decided not to pay it grants for industrial and many other types of special schools.

Government's decision is more unjustifiable than that of the Corporation. For the policy behind it will affect the whole Presidency.

But neither Government nor local bodies can afford to regard elementary education as nothing more than the teaching of the three R's. Government do not maintain many industrial and training institutions of their own. They should at least encourage local bodies to do so by giving them reasonable grants.

The Schools Committee ought to reconsider its decision in this matter.

READERS' VIEWS

RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Where there is criticism then only can there be healthy management, progress and improvement. The Directors of the Central Bank of India seem to have forgotten this and wish to take away the freedom of criticism of the management by the shareholders.

When criticism by shareholders is for the improvement of institutions is tolerated all over the world—why should the Directors of the Central Bank fear it. Is it only to deprive, poor Shamdasani, of his share?

The other day the "Free Press Journal" devoted three columns on this question and came to the decision that the shares of shareholders who criticise, should be bought by the Company, and then only from sixty banks the position will improve to six thousand banks. I can frankly say, it will never show any improvement, unless the shareholders preserve the right of criticising when it is necessary.

Therefore, shareholders should not on any account let their legitimate rights be taken away.—Yours etc.

ONE OF THEM.

ISN'T IT A WRONG REMEDY?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Directors of the Central Bank of India have contemplated a novel plan of shutting out inconvenient critics of the Bank, and they are moving an amendment of the Articles in an extraordinary fashion.

They have met with a loud and legitimate protest from the public. They have really blundered in not accepting such a capable, conscientious and popular auditor like Mr. A. C. Cama, as one of the auditors of the Bank. They have also erred in turning down the proposal for Mr. Irani.

Isn't this exasperating to the shareholders? And how are they going to achieve their end:—

(1) If, as Principal Datar has pointed out, the Court can override such arbitrary articles; (2) or, according to Mr. A. D. Shroff's cogent contention, even a non-shareholder can drag a stock company to Court?

Verily, the remedy contemplated by the Bank is wrong, and is likely to involve it in further litigation. Let the Directors pause and reconsider.—Yours etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

BOMBAY'S BEGGARS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I quite agree with the remarks of your correspondent "A. Citizen", whose letter appears in your issue of the 3rd April 1933.

I beg to state that on reply to my letter of the 3rd December 1932, I received a communication from the Office of the Municipal Secretary, Bombay, No. 7552, dated the 13th December 1932, stating that my letter "re: measures to check the nuisance and danger to public health by the presence of lepers and other beggars with horrible infectious diseases in Bombay" is receiving attention."

I think we were more people, interested in the health and welfare of the city of Bombay and alive to the gravity of the dangers, the authorities would move more quickly in the desired direction. In this way, the object sought for would be sooner attained.

As I think, unless the letter of "A. Citizen" is brought to the notice of the authorities, it may not be considered officially. I am again writing to the Municipal Secretary, and drawing his attention to it.—Yours etc.

PAUL PEREIRA.

ANDHERI DISPENSARY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 4th instant, relating to the Motor 'Bandits' Attack on a European in the Bombay Suburbs at Santa Cruz, it has been stated that Mr. Shaw was treated for his injuries at the Government Dispensary at Andheri.

I would point out that there is no Government Dispensary at Andheri but a Local Board Dispensary, which is entirely managed and controlled by the Bombay Suburban District Local Board. All cases of accidents in this District are usually rushed to this dispensary where prompt and efficient attention is always available. This dispensary receives an endowment from the N. J. Wadia Family but is largely existent on Local Fund money. Unhappily owing to lack of funds this dispensary is likely to suffer in its efficiency if help from the public is not forthcoming soon.—Yours, etc.

CAESAR D'AMELLO, President.

Andheri, April 5.

LESSONS OF AMERICAN CRISIS

Questions That Financiers In India Must face

(BY: VISHNU R. KARANDIKAR, DHARMA-VIR.)

One of the most dangerous signs of economic crisis is the loss of confidence among investors. One never knows when the small investor will begin to feel that his little savings will be better in his own hands, rather than in a bank. If we look at what has happened in America, we shall understand the situation better.

There is no lack of money in America. The United States possesses almost to half the gold in circulation in the whole world. The vaults of the Reserve Bank are overflowing with this precious metal. And yet, after a small scale in an out-of-the-way country place in Ohio, the panic spread all over the States and the Almighty Dollar toppled from the pedestal on which it was enshrined since the War.

What was the cause? The petty investor lost his confidence. He is usually induced to put in his money in the bank because he feels that it will be earning a little interest there, instead of lying idle in his own house. The moment he loses his confidence in the bank, or for the matter of that, in any bank as a bank, he rushes there and withdraws his funds. He is prepared to lose the little interest he may be earning in order to be sure that his savings are safe in his hands. That was exactly what happened in America.

BETTER TO BE PREPARED.

The little trouble that has arisen in Poona, may be a storm in a tea cup, or it may prove to be the danger signal of what is hovering over India. Looking at what happened in America, it is better to be prepared in order to avoid a similar crisis.

If we look at the situation in India, it looks very ominous. The ordinary man in the street may not be able to read the signs of the times. But a little care and unbiased survey of the situation will enable us to understand the full implications of the present situation.

The facts are simple. The money market is very easy. The rate of interest of the Imperial Bank is low. There is enough money to be had for the asking in the banks and the Shroff Bazar. But the prices of commodities are getting lower and lower. The money is being borrowed and if it were being used in the purchase of commodities, the market rate would have certainly risen. Unfortunately that is not the case.

AGRICULTURISTS' DILEMMA.

On careful enquiries made in the markets in the mofussil, one finds the same reports from practically all parts. The several purchases that are being made are the usual ones by local buyers for home consumption. There is no one buying from outside. The agents who do big business at village bazars on behalf of important exporting firms are conspicuous by their absence.

Cart-loads on cartloads are being dumped in the bazars and the hard-working agriculturists are obliged to get rid of them at any price, rather than risk additional cost of transporting them back to their fields and presenting them on another occasion at the bazars.

If money is plentiful in the banks and commercial centres, it is scarce in the country. It is doubtful whether, after selling enough corn to pay the taxes and the landlord, there will be sufficient to carry on during the rest of the year, until the new harvest is due. What will happen if there is not sufficient? No human being can starve. In a critical period of the moral code, are loosened. What will the populace do at such a critical period?

WHERE IS THE MONEY GOING?

Another point is, where is the money going? The Government is putting out fresh currency. There is, therefore, need for more money in the market. But there must be some special objective where the money is being diverted.

The only commodity which is in great demand is gold. It should be clear, then, to realise where the huge sums are being spent. They are utilised in purchasing gold! It is to the interest of a Government, admittedly according to the will of the City of London, to encourage the purchase and export of gold from this country to England, where it is utilised to allow the British banks to stabilise the

(Continued on next page.)

LORDS APPROVE OF COMMITTEE'S APPOINTMENT

Contented India Best Safeguard For Trade

—LORD ZETLAND

LLOYD DREADS CHAOS AND TURMOIL IN REFORMS

LONDON, April 6. The House of Lords unanimously passed the motion for the appointment of a Select Committee.

LONDON, April 6. In the House of Lords, Lord Dufferin, speaking on the White Paper, said it was only natural that the White Paper should be criticised very severely, but the only relevant criticisms were those backed by constructive proposals. There was a great risk involved in handing the Police to Indian control, but Indian opinion would fix on two key subjects, which would determine its reception of the report. In the Centre, Indian opinion would fix on responsibility for Finance, and in the Provinces on the handing over of Law and Order.

BETRAYAL OF TRUST. If we pinned out faith to the Central control, we should be betraying our trust to millions of Indians, whose only concern was with Provincial subjects. We were mistaken, if we thought responsible Government would spring up in India in a night. For a long time, we would have a fluid constitution and much inexperience. Indians would only be glad to take advantage of the guidance of the Governors and Viceroy.

The recent demand by the Legislative Assembly for the extension of the Finance Minister's term of office, was a good omen of the way the Constitution would work. The Constitution contained all seeds of responsible Government. For the first time, the onus of proof was placed upon Indians.

"BRITISH INDIA WEARY OF STRUGGLE." If Indians governed well, there was no limit to what they could do, and if they governed badly, we were there to rescue them. We had Parliament, peculiarly well-fitted to deal with the situation and also the Secretary of State and the Viceroy worthy of high traditions of their offices. We had British India weary of the struggle and anxious only for peace. Indian politicians were anxious to proceed with their schemes of social reform, while Princes were ready to take their part in the Federation.

He saw nothing permanent in the alternative to the White Paper, but seeds of that same dissension and decay which blossomed in Ireland, laying intolerable burden on another generation. Lord Dufferin's speech was warmly cheered.

Lord Hallisham left the front bench and congratulated Lord Dufferin in the Back-Benches.

ZETLAND SUPPORTS SCHEME. Lord Zetland supported the scheme as a whole, although certain features seemed objectionable. He was satisfied that Federation was the only sound basis on which a Self-Governing constitution could be conducted. He was convinced that by adopting a measure of responsibility we were much more likely to secure reasonable consideration and suitable Government than if we merely perpetuated the existing system.

There was an idea in some quarters that the Government of India as at present constituted possessed the elements of strength and stability. That was not his view, nor the opinion of Provincial Governments who were in the best possible position to form an opinion.

CONTENTED INDIA BEST SAFEGUARD.

The Government of India, as at present constituted, was not capable of safeguarding the interests of British trade, the best safeguard of which was a contented India.

BANERJEE QUOTED. We would have anything but a contented India. If anything short of the White Paper were conceded, he quoted late Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee as an instance of the effect of responsibility. He said that he (Sir S. Banerjee) after being known as the uncrowned King of Bengal, underwent a remarkable change in his whole political outlook on receiving responsibility for an important de-

partment which he offered him, including the shouldering of the unpopular task, boldly supporting the proposals for increased taxation which were carried by his powerful advocacy.

It was for such reasons that not easily, but gradually, he (the speaker) came to the conclusion that by far the safest course was to grant responsibility not only in Provinces but in the Centre.

TOO GREAT BURDEN. He disliked intensely the position in which it was proposed to place the Viceroy. Whenever anything went wrong, he would be expected to right it. The scheme placed far too great a burden on the shoulders of one man. Practically the only provision for safeguarding the interests of minorities was the declaration in the White Paper; yet they constituted the special responsibility of the Governor-General and the Governors. It must be clearly stipulated that every Secretary of every department had the right of access to the Governor-General and Governors, in order to submit matters affecting their special responsibilities.

ILLUSORY SAFEGUARDS. Without such provision safeguards would prove wholly illusory. He added that the authors of the White Paper contemplated with complete equanimity, if not satisfaction, the sort of a gladiatorial combat between the Viceroy and the Legislature in the event of disagreement, and criticised this arrangement by which the Viceroy was ostentatiously dragged into limelight as a man who would prevail over the will of the elected representatives of the people. He suggested that the Committee should consider the less objectionable way.

REDUCING TO FARCE. He criticised direct election to the Federal Legislature, and was unable to understand how the authors of the scheme persuaded themselves that this was a practicable proposition. He pointed out the difficulty of canvassing in constituencies as large as Wales. That was the best way to reduce the representative system to a farce.

The Earl of Middleton criticised police provisions, and urged that the Governors of the Provinces should be the heads of police having an official in the Ministry representing interests of the police. He added that not a single member of the House was willing to say that the White Paper, even if passed as it stood, would give satisfaction to India. He hoped that Government would examine the question of Law and Order with an open mind.

INESCAPABLE PLEDGES. Lord Lloyd said that when this amazing and highly complicated document was further studied, he was sure that both Houses would realise that the policy founded on it was unlikely to bring order and contentment to India. Many of those who had doubts in that connection felt themselves hemmed in by a long series of inescapable pledges. He considered that they were only bound by the Act of 1919 which was a pledge to which they were fully committed. Recalling his experiences in the Near East, he referred to "chaos and turmoil caused by immature systems of parliamentary Government and the wreckage that they could bring to the people."

SYRIA'S EXAMPLE. He referred to Syria as a example which despite the able and firm hand of French guidance, had its constitution going only for a brief time, when there was collision with Governor and Parliament was disrupted.

Persia and Iraq had the travesty of Parliamentary Government, their system being very close to autocracy. That was not what we wanted in India. Nothing could be worse than a sham democracy or a sham Parliamentary Government. There was no greater crime than to mislead peoples of the East into thinking that we

were giving them what we were not.

BOAST OF GREAT EXPERIENCE. He had perhaps almost more experience than any other Member of the Lords of dealing with the policy of Independence with safeguards for four years. Apart from Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in India, he had been wrestling with this policy in Egypt. If anyone thought that this scheme would bring peace to India, he was gravely mistaken. Sir S. Hoare had said that safeguards were necessary if a stable Government was to be secured. He (Sir S. Hoare) had boasted that he was going to hand without safeguards to Indian Ministers practically every single matter affecting millions of Indian villagers. Did not 300 millions of Indian villagers require safeguards?

CONNECTION WEAKENED. His main criticism of the White Paper was that it weakened, not strengthened, the connection between Britain and India. There was no reality in Self-Government without the transfer of police and Army, and there was no security for anybody if it was made.

It would be a disaster if pressure were put on Princes to join the Federation. He recalled the incident between Lord Willingdon and "Ranjit" saying that no one who remembered "Ranjit" failed to feel deep sorrow at it.

VITHALBHAI AND SAPRU QUOTED. He did not see what would prevent Labour when it returned to power again from modifying the Constitution, altering the balance of power and weakening the Princes' position.

Referring to Egypt he said that they took independence, but refused safeguards. He prophesied that we would end the same course pursued by Nationalists, and quoted Mr. Vithalbhai Patel and Sir T. B. Sapru at Allahabad in January, describing Sir T. B. Sapru as one of the most brilliant moderates in India. The right course was to revert to the Simon Commission, basing their recommendations on it. That was the only course likely to give results. One could not have real responsibility with effective safeguards.

QUESTION OF PACE AND DEGREE

Lord Reading said that throughout the whole debate, one had suggested for moment that there should be any retrograde movement, as regards India, or there should be a policy of standstill. That meant they were all agreed that there should be a measure of advance in the Government of India. Again, they were all agreed that there should be Provincial Autonomy. The only questions at issue at present were the questions of pace and degree.

ALMOST UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT.

Lord Reading pointed out that only three out of 24 speakers had not held a high office in India or participated in the Indian Commissions, the three being Lords Salisbury, Elibank and Pensonby. All were agreed, even Lord Lloyd, that there should be provincial autonomy, but there were differences concerning the police, and law and order.

There was also complete agreement inside and outside the House and in India that we were anxious to accomplish the Indian Federation.

He pointed out that the Simon Commission favoured provincial autonomy which meant transfer of all remaining subjects of which only important subject was law and order. He did not believe that a single person would be found to support the suggestion that the European Ministers should be appointed to deal with them, that would be an impossible situation.

MESSAGE IN COMPLETE.

ACCUSED OF MURDERING MONK

Magistrate Reserves Order For Bail

MANDALAY, April 6.

The Counsel applied for bail on behalf of Mr. Ba U, an ex-M.L.C. who is standing trial on a charge of murdering a monk, but the Public Prosecutor opposed it, and the Magistrate reserved his order.

BENARES OBSERVES HARTAL

Arrests For Holding Demonstration

BENARES, April 6.

To mark the first day of the National week, a hartal was observed at Benares to-day.

Some persons are reported to have been arrested this evening for participating in Congress demonstration.—A. P.

71 COMMUNISTS JAILED

Swedish Government Makes Major Swoop

HELSINGFORS (Sweden), April 6.

The High Court has sentenced 71 Communists to varying terms of imprisonment for the attempted crime of high treason. It is stated that the accused participated in extensive activities in the West Finland to establish a Bolshevik organisation.

U. P.'s INDIAN GOVERNOR

Chhatari Takes Charge From To-day

LUCKNOW, April 6.

A Gazette Extraordinary announces that His Excellency Sir William MacColm Hailey, G. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., on the afternoon of 6th April, 1933, vacated office of Governor of United Provinces, Agra and Oudh and His Excellency Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., M. B. E., has, on the afternoon of this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office.

Administration of Oaths to the newly appointed Governor will take place to-morrow. In the unavoidable absence of Sir Shah Muhammad Saifuddin, Chief Justice, Allahabad, the Senior Judge of the High Court will administer the oaths to the Nawab of Chhatari.—A. P.

SHORT-LIVED LIBERTY.

Re-arrested For Breach Of Parole

POONA, April 6.

Mr. S. G. Rande, Ex-Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee who was released from Dhulla Jail on Tuesday was re-arrested under the orders of the Collector of Poona and brought here. It is learnt that the arrest has been effected for breach of restraint order served on him.—A. P.

LESSONS OF AMERICAN CRISIS

(Continued from previous page.)

pound. But what is the result of these transactions on the Indian people?

In the last two years, the Indian peasant is learning to his cost, that the only thing that he can sell readily in the market, is not the crop yielded by his little piece of land, but the small articles of gold which he and his family had purchased as a result of years of hardships. The village banker does not lend any money on the crops but on ornaments. Gold is the only commodity which seems valuable in the market.

FINANCIERS SHOULD CONSIDER. Naturally, all those who have saved anything begin to feel that the real safety lies in storing what is in great demand everywhere. They have been investing their savings in banks or peddling. They feel it would be safer to withdraw these funds and purchasing gold instead, wherever they can purchase it.

It is this desire to keep their savings safer, that is really at the bottom of the crisis, that banks all over the world are passing through. It was only after an appeal to the patriotism of the Americans that a portion of the gold withdrawn from the U. S. Banks, was returned to the vaults.

In India, there is no chance of withdrawing gold. But there is a chance for purchasing gold in the country from people who are in need of cash. Hence, there is a danger of investors withdrawing funds from the bank in order to invest it in gold. Our financiers must consider this question from now and thus avoid a possible crisis.

SANITARY SHORT-COMINGS

(Continued from page 6.)

may say that the handling of the milk problem itself is altogether unsatisfactory.

It seems that no supervision is exercised and licenses are granted without much regard to the laws of health and hygiene. As an example, one may mention the instance of granting a license to a dairy farm in close proximity to a tuberculosis hospital and in the midst of filthy chawls and surroundings.

These are a few of the shortcomings of the Bombay Municipality, which, unless remedied promptly, will lead us to a sure disaster before long.

"REDUCE SUEZ CANAL DUES"

Sir A. Wilson's Suggestion At Central Asian Society

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 6. Urging reduction of the Suez Canal dues in an address at the Central Asian Society, London, Sir Arnold Wilson suggested that the statutes of Canal Company should be modified at the instance of the Egyptian Government to provide for directors representing India, South Africa, Australia, British Colonies in Far East, and East Africa.

NAGPUR "DELEGATES" RELEASED

NAGPUR, April 6.

Of the 62 Congressmen, who had been arrested last week, while proceeding to Calcutta, 18 were released last night from the Central Jail. Others would be released in batches this evening.

Most of them came from Moufussil, and described themselves as "delegates" to Calcutta Congress.—A. P.

NO SACRIFICE OF COWS IN HYDERABAD

Nizam Attends Bakri-Id Prayers

HYDERABAD, April 6.

Large congregations attended different mosques in the city this morning in connection with Bakri-Id, which was celebrated to-day at Idgah, near Miralim Tank.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam who returned from tour of the districts on Wednesday, attended the prayers in the mosque in public gardens.

In accordance with the long standing Firman, no cows are sacrificed in connection with the celebration.—A. P.

ETHERTON BAGS HUGE CROCODILE

PURNA, April 6.

It is understood that Colonel Etherton accompanied by Mr. D. P. Sharma, Collector, are shortly proceeding to Nepal for a shooting excursion.

Colonel Etherton bagged a huge crocodile at Kolassy 20 miles from Purna.

The rest of the party enjoyed rest for the whole of the day.—A. P.

THAKKAR SEES MAHATMA

POONA, April 6.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar has arrived here after visiting various stations between Delhi and Bombay and interviewed Mahatma Gandhi in jail.—A. P.

(Continued from col. 7.)

the retirement of the present incumbent?

If the reply to part (d) be in the affirmative, will Government please state what action do they propose to take on the recommendation?

SMALL POX.

Maulvi Sayyid Murtuza Saheb Bahadur:—Is it a fact that for the last many years there has been no such havoc in Delhi from small-pox as was this year?

What is the number of deaths from the fell disease?

Is it a fact that it continued for months together?

What is the average death-rate from small-pox and other diseases?

What is the main reason for the outbreak of small-pox in such a virulent form this time?

Is it a fact that until sometime ago notices calling upon parents to get their children vaccinated were being distributed by chap-rassis specially appointed for the purpose?

Is it a fact that the said chap-rassis were removed by the Municipal Committee and vaccinators were directed to do the said duty in addition to their duty of vaccination?

Is it a fact that they were not able cope with the work involved in their double duty?

Is it a fact that they were directed to attend to their duty even on Sundays?

Is it a fact that small-pox broke out during the period of the observance of this practice?

Is it a fact that during this outbreak the Municipal Committee had to employ many temporary hands involving much expenditure?

Will Government be pleased to state who is the officer who was responsible for ordering the men to do dual duty and what action, if any, do Government propose taking against him? If none, why not?

BETTER QUALIFIED INDIANS SHUT OUT BY AERO-CLUBS?

Rajah To Put String Of Questions In Assembly To-day, While Syed Murtaza Seeks Information Regarding Outbreak Of Small-pox In Delhi

NEW DELHI, April 6.

The following questions will be asked to-morrow (Friday) in the Assembly:—

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah: (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the civil aero clubs in India are founded entirely with the idea of creating war reserves?

How much has been spent by the various Indian clubs annually since their foundation; and

(i) the percentage of such money spent on machines or parts,

(ii) the percentage spent on insurance with foreign companies;

(iii) the percentage spent on petrol, oil, or other accessories in companies with non-Indian directorate;

(iv) the percentage spent on non-Indian personnel of the clubs?

What are the qualifications of the Director and the Deputy Director of Civil Aviation in India, the chief pilot instructors, and the chief ground engineers, respectively and from what country or countries did each of them qualify?

How many of the chief pilot instructors in India are Indians and how many are non-Indians?

How many of the chief ground engineers are Indians and how many are non-Indians?

Are Government aware that Indians with better qualifications are available for these posts?

How many of such applicants have been turned down by the individual clubs from each of the appointments of pilots and ground engineers?

How many of the principal secretaries of the various civil aviation clubs in India are Indians and how many are non-Indians?

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESSES.

Maulvi Sayyid Murtuza Saheb Bahadur:—Will Government please lay on the table statements showing the normal working hours of the different Government of India Presses for industrial hands as well as clerical establishment including recess hours and also other Government establishments governed by the Factories Act, such as various factories situated at Gossipur, Ishayur, Jubbulpore, Aravankadu and of other places?

Is it a fact that the uniformity of working hours is not maintained at all in all these establishments of the central Government? If so, why?

Is it also a fact that the industrial hands of the Government of India Presses are required to work longer hours and clerical staff shorter hours in comparison with other Government factories?

(Continued in Column 5.)

Mr. Uppi Saheb Bahadur:—Is it a fact that the post of the Deputy Director, Administration and Intelligence, Indian Stores Department, was created on the retirement of Mr. P. R. Reaks?

Is it a fact that the present incumbent of the post was appointed as soon as he was relieved of his appointment in the Industries and Labour Department which he held temporarily?

Is it a fact that he had no previous experience or technical knowledge qualifying him for the post?

Is it a fact that the Retrenchment Committee had recommended the abolition of the post on

(Continued in Column 5.)

RAMNAVAMI FESTIVAL AT BHADRACHALAM

Great Concourse Of People Who Seek Expiation
For Their Sins Each Year By Visiting This
Famous Temple On Godavari Bank

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) April 4.

(By Mail.)
The Hindu calendar teems with a thousand festivals, in which pagantry, religious fervour and superstition are blended in a unique degree and which, each in its turn, wakes into life, brief and hectic, some remote sequestered village in India.

By far the greatest of these is the festival of the birth of Ramachandra, the greatest of the Hindu Avatars. And it is observed with the greatest eclat for a fortnight in Bhadrachalam in the Nizam's Dominions.

Bhadrachalam is a tiny village in British territory immediately outside the boundary of the Nizam's Dominions. It takes into life with the advent of Ramnavami. Festival to echo to the tramp of thousands of devout pilgrims from the far-flung corners of India and then lapses back into sleepy obscurity for the rest of the year.

TEMPLE WITH 24 PAGODAS

But the fame of Bhadrachalam is All-India. Popular tradition associates the spot on which the famous temple stands with its 24 pagodas, on the bank of the Godavari, as the spot where in the remote past the hero of the Ramayana crossed over on his way to the Isle of Lanka, to rescue his spouse Sita who had been abducted and carried to Ceylon by the demon King Ravana. Here it is stated, devout Hindus of yore built a small hut, miraculously preserved for several thousand years to serve as a temple in honour of Rama. Here to, according to traditions of later date, Ramdas, a devotee of Rama, is reputed to have received visions of the Lord Rama, one being when Ramdas was a prisoner of the Khutab Shahi King, Thana Shah, on a charge of misappropriation of Royal Funds. Ramdas in despair was attempting suicide when Rama is stated to have appeared in a vision and to have told him that restitution had been made to the King and that he would therefore be released. It actually transpired as the vision had foretold.

HOT WATER SPRING

To mark his gratitude for this high favour, Ramdas built the present temple, in the vicinity of which, in the bed of the river, there is said to be a hot-water spring, another manifestation of Ramachandra's divinity. Folklore furnishes a curious explanation for the existence of the spring. Sita, on her return from Lanka, is said to have wanted to bathe in the water at this spot and to have found it icy cold. She complained to her Lord, who shot an arrow into the water and caused it to boil, and since then it has continued the object of special veneration by Hindus.

SANCTITY AND ROMANCE

"Puranic tradition," says one writer, "historical fact and folklore have become so inextricably involved that the sanctity and romance of the place have en-

hanced rather than diminished by the somewhat incongruous admixture, and the great concourse of pilgrims who pay their "vows" and seek expiation for their sins each year at Bhadrachalam is nearly as large as those who visit the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna."

The waters of the Godavari are of sacred significance to the Hindus and this is more so at Bhadrachalam particularly once in 12 years when there takes place what Hindu astronomers call Pushkarani Pravesa by which the holiness of the waters is multiplied a thousand fold. On these occasions the number of pilgrims may easily be counted in lakhs. The festivities start a week before Ramnavami day and end a week later.

SITA KALYANAM

The peak of the celebrations is reached on the day of the Ramnavami festival when the principal ceremony, the Sita Kalyana, or the marriage of Rama and Sita, is re-enacted with great pomp and splendour. The whole mighty concourse follows the ceremony with the keenest zeal and relish.

In this ceremony small images of Rama Lakshmana and Sita, exact replicas of those in the temple, are "bathed" in the waters of the Godavari and decked with the resplendent jewellery which generations of devotees have offered to the deities. They are then placed in a silver palanquin and carried by the priests of the temple in a procession through the main street of the village in a pradakshina. The procession terminates at the Kalyanamandapa, at which foregather a huge gathering of pilgrims, seething and struggling to catch a glimpse of the "Sitalakalyana" which is celebrated with due rites and great eclat, to the chanting of Vedic hymns and the applause of the spectators. Thence the pilgrims pay their "vows" for favours received or solicited and the wedding of Rama and Sita concludes with the removal of the images to the inner sanctuary.

NIZAM'S GRANT

Bhadrachalam is thus a place of pilgrimage for the Hindus, and a pleasing feature of it is the help which the temple has received from Muslim Rulers. The village of Bhadrachalam has long been a jagir given for the benefit of the temple; the principal duty of the Tahsildar at Borgampad is the maintenance of the temple and the preservation of its great treasures. Hyderabad Government grants over Rs. 30,000 annually for this purpose, and it has long been a custom, one which began as part of official duty and was ripened into a much-cherished privilege—that the local officials of the Nizam's Government should be present at the ceremonies of the Jatra and be responsible for their due performance.—A. P.

ON TOP OF MT. FUJI IN MID-WINTER

Japanese Meteorologist Narrates His Unusual Experiences Of Fortnight's Stay

Very little has been written, and practically nothing has been known, of the actual conditions on the summit of Mt. Fuji in mid-winter, until Dr. Rikichi Sekiguchi of the Central Meteorological Bureau made public an account of his recent experiences on Japan's sacred mount. For, although Fuji has been sung in song and poetry from time immemorial, there is no record of anyone having lived for any length of time on its summit in mid-winter until this year, says the "Japan Times."

The following paragraphs which deal with the experiences of Dr. Sekiguchi therefore are of considerable interest.

He lived in a special laboratory, said to be located at a higher elevation than any other structure of its kind in the world. It is at an elevation of 3,745 metres above sea level. The laboratory has complete equipment for carrying on various weather observations and was created largely through the efforts of Dr. Sekiguchi and Dr. Kitamoto, two of the leading authorities on meteorology in Japan.

A PRIMITIVE LIFE.

Dr. Sekiguchi summarizes his experiences of ten days on Mount Fuji with a big question mark. He says he found life entirely different from his daily routine in the cities, outside of his regular

weather observations. In fact, he states that he lived the life of a primitive man, thinking little of the materialistic world and facing Nature as best as he could. Being more or less of a timid nature, he declares he felt a little scared in undertaking such an adventure in mid-winter, climbing snow-covered Mount Fuji in the face of a raging blizzard and, but once on his way he felt somewhat relieved. However he states that many times during the course of the upward journey he thought that the end might come at any minute.

Dr. Sekiguchi experienced the greatest difficulty in ascending the mountain and at one stage of the journey was able to climb only half the distance from the Fifth Station to the Sixth station in 12 hours. He wore a special water-proof and freeze-proof rubber apparel that had been tested to withstand temperatures up to 20 degrees below zero but he says even this became stiff like tin plate. He further could not use his hands and toes after a few hours and suffered severely from freezing.

FROZEN INSIDE.

When he reached the Sixth Station and was able to get into the hut he says the first thing he did was to take off his special apparel. Here he discovered an interesting phenomenon when his

STOP PRESS

ARRESTED BRITISHERS
DECLINE SOVIET OFFER

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MOSCOW, April 6.
Five bailed accused Britishers in the employ of the Metropolitan Vickers Company, out of the six arrested were informed that they may inspect full particulars of charges to-morrow and arrange for their defence. It is understood that the accused will not avail themselves of the services of counsel provided by the Court, but will choose their own counsel from the members of the College of Defence lawyers, whom they will meet to-morrow.

DALADIER ON FUTURE OF EUROPE.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, April 6.
Tributes to Britain and Italy were the features of the long-awaited statement by M. Daladier in the Chamber relating to Foreign Affairs. Substantial French amendments would be submitted to the British Disarmament Plan, but France wished full success to loyal British effort. The Premier recognised the great courtesy Sig. Mussolini had shown to France. He disapproved the dominating the smaller. Any new Pact must logically follow the Peace Treaty care being taken that a revision did not screen the covetousness and hatred of nations. In the face of certain reawakened nationalism, it was doubtful whether the peoples of Europe would find peace in the re-shaping map of Europe.—Reuter

BROADCASTING ROYALTIES.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 6.
The most important decision in a test case was given in the Chancery Court affecting the copyright of works broadcast by wireless. The plaintiff, "performing the right of the Society" sought injunction restraining the defendants. Hammonds Brewery, from the alleged infringement of copyright in certain musical works. The defendants denied that addition to the hotel guests constituted any further performance entitling the plaintiffs to royalties. As the plaintiffs disclaimed the desire for injunction, the Judge made the declaration that the defendants had infringed the plaintiffs' copyright by performing them in public without their consent. On the basis of the Copyright Act, which is passed for the benefit of authors of all kinds, and wireless addition to the general public constituted performance entitling the payment of royalties. This decision does not affect the rights of private listeners.

underclothing was covered with a layer of wax-like ice, the rubber coat preventing the moisture from the body from escaping outside and causing it to freeze inside the apparel. He believes that this phenomenon should be carefully studied for it is likely to have great importance in the manufacture for clothing for preventing cold. For some time he states that his mind was blank with his experiences in ascending the mountain like the air itself which contained 40 percent less oxygen than the air at the foot of the mountain.

After a rest at the hut, Dr. Sekiguchi started again for his destination at the top of the mountain. When he finally reached the Observatory he says he was extremely glad.

BANANAS LIKE ICE CREAM.

Once within the laboratory, he states he found himself extremely thirsty and immediately drank water made from melting snow. Then he ate oranges which were partially frozen and bananas. The latter was like ice cream. The canned food, he states, likewise was delicious. During the next few days, however, his craving for canned food left him.

When the blizzard calmed down a little, the meteorologist got busy with his work, clearing away the snow and ice from instruments outside the building and made observations. He declares that plenty of enthusiasm was necessary to carry on the survey of weather conditions. The temperature was nearly 30 degrees below zero all the time while the wind velocity at times reached more than 100 meters per second.

A philosophy of life that he thought it might be worth mentioning here was the fact that work and work itself was one of the pleasantest things in this world, to forget the unpleasantities and sufferings of the materialistic life. It makes time fly. He declares that the ten days were entirely too short to fulfill all the things he had planned to do at the top of Mount Fuji.

FAMILY MEMBERS DIE BY CONSENT!

Starvation Makes Them Desperate

Ghastly Scene Awaits Madras Police,

VILIPURAM, April 6.

Police are investigating into ghastly discovery of seven dead bodies at the foot of the sacred hill of Tiruvannamala. It is reported that persons going round the hill saw six dead bodies on a raised ground and another hanging from the tree near the temple. The Deputy Superintendent with some policemen proceeded to the spot where they witnessed the ghastly spectacle. By the side of the dead bodies was small mud idol of Vigneswara with broken coconuts and burnt camphor. A letter found among the dead revealed the identity of the deceased man who was found hanging.

The victims were two boys aged 19 and 15, respectively two girls aged 15, 12, a child 18 months old, a middle-aged woman and her husband. It is stated that the dead persons had affixed their signatures in token of their decision to die. Abject poverty is believed to have driven them to this extreme act of desperation.—A. P.

HINDU ORPHANAGE HOLDS RAMNAVAMI

Nice Handicrafts Prepared By Boys

A public meeting to celebrate the Ramnavami festival was held on Tuesday last in the Lady Northote Hindu Orphanage Hall, Chowpatty when Devan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri presided. The function began by prayers followed by Indian orchestra music by the orphanage boys, which were very much appreciated. Two other objects of attraction and appreciation were the "Panchvati" (Forest abode of Shri Rama) and "Ayodhya Nagri" (the birth place of Rama) both prepared by the handicraft specimens prepared by kiddies of the Orphanage.

Mr. Jhaveri, in his presidential address observed, specially referring to the musical orchestra and the handicraft work of the orphans, that such occasions furnished an opportunity to the members of the public to see personally and appreciate the utility of the education imparted to a number of destitute children living in the institution. It also afforded encouragement and enjoyment to the orphans. No amount of news paper propaganda or annual reports could come up to the level of a practical demonstration as they witnessed personally.

Sgt. Keshav Bhagat, then sang a number of songs and referred to the exploits of Shri Rama by the audience.

CONGRESS SESSION WAS "SUCCESSFULLY HELD"

2,200 Delegates Attended Two Simultaneous Sittings Says Doulatram

LAHORE, April 3.

(By Mail.)
Mr. Jai Ramdas Daulatram who, on release from Nasik Jail, had been here for a day after visiting Bombay, Delhi and Benares on his way to Sindh has issued the following statement:—

"I find that differing versions have appeared in the press about the Calcutta Congress. I have received full information from the Acting General Secretary of the Indian National Congress who was himself present at Calcutta.

The Congress was successfully held at two different places simultaneously. At both the places the seven resolutions which had been adopted by the Subject Committee of 40 members on the previous evening were passed.

PRINCIPAL SESSION
At the Chourangi Maidan where the principal session was held the delegates sat throughout despite lathi charges till the resolutions were read out and passed.

150 MORE CONGRESS- MEN RELEASED

CALCUTTA, April 6.
About 150 persons, including Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, third Chairman of the banned Reception Committee, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Managing Director, "Advance," Captain N. N. Dutt, Managing Director, "Liberty," Dr. Pratap Chandra Guha Roy, Editor "Nayak," and Mr. Satyendra Nath Majumdar, Editor "Anand Bazar Patrika," who were arrested and detained in connection with the Congress Session, were released this morning from the Presidency Central Jail.—A. P.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 6.
Previous Closing 3.42-1/2
To-day's Closing 3.41-7/8

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 6.
Previous Closing 3.41-9/16
To-day's Opening 3.42-1/2
To-day's Closing 3.41-13/16

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21 Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

MAV DELIVERY

New York, April 6.
Previous Closing Rate 6.41
To-day's Opening Rate 6.41
Difference Unchanged.
To-day's Closing Rate 6.50
Difference +0.09

Broach Expectation A.M. Rs. 173.
Broach July/August Rs. 181.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

MAY DELIVERY

Liverpool, April 6.
Previous Closing Rate 4.95
To-day's Opening Rate 4.98
Difference +0.03
To-day's Closing Rate 5.04
Difference +0.09

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, April 6.
Silver Ready 17-7/16
Higher +As. 2
Silver Forward 17-1/2
Higher +As. 2

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, April 6.

SILVER.

Ready Rs. a. p.
Chaitra 54 15 0
Vaisakh 55 0 0
Vaisakh 55 2 0

GOLD.

Ready 29 13 6
Chaitra 29 13 3
Vaisakh 29 12 8
Guinea 19 1 6

HAILEY LEAVES FOR BOMBAY.

LUCKNOW, April 6.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh accompanied by Lady Hailey left to-night for Bombay enroute to England.

BAKR-ID AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, April 6.
Bakr-id passed off peacefully.—A. P.

PROGRESS OF NIZAM'S REGULAR FORCE

Army Cadets' Scheme And Proposed Change In Terms Of Service As Recommended By Commander Approved

HYDERABAD (Deccan) April 4.

(By Mail.)
The report on H. E. H. the Nizam's Regular Force for the year 1934 Fasil, which has been prepared by the Commander for presentation to Government makes very interesting reading and as observed by the Army Secretary in the course of the Government review indicates the remarkable progress that has been made.

The question of the units to be maintained by the Nizam's Government in future which was the subject of correspondence with the Government of India has now been definitely settled.

The First and Second Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers have been placed in the "A" class, together with the First Hyderabad Infantry Battalion and the Cavalry Training Squadron and the Infantry Training Company. The Third Golconda Lancers, the Second and Third Battalions of the Hyderabad Infantry the 15th Pounder "A" Battery Horse Artillery and the Animal Transport Section are in the "B" class, while the "B" Battery, the Fourth Golconda Infantry, the Nizam Mahboob Arab battalion and the African Bodyguard Squadron make "C" class units.

THREE CLASSES OF TROOPS.

Class "A" troops have been defined as those which follow in principle the organisation of the Indian Army irrespective of whether they are destined for offer to Indian Government in emergency or for Internal Security in the State. Troops which do not follow in principle the organisation of the Indian Army and which are purely Internal Security troops and may or may not be offered to Government of India for Internal Security duties in British India in emergencies are class "B". All other troops which do not reach the standard required for classes "A" and "B" are supposed to be in class "C".

CHANGE IN TERMS OF SERVICE.

The proposed change in the terms of service has been agreed to in principle and the details will be considered after the receipt of certain statistics from British India bearing on the financial aspect of the proposal.

The Commander observes that the custom of allowing men to serve to 55 years of age has bred a military caste, which is deteriorating rapidly and therefore it is necessary to turn to the districts for recruits and to employ men as soldiers in their prime only, sending them back to the land with a gratuity or small pension while yet able to work. He urges that it is imperative to weed out yearly by a Medical Board such men as manifestly incapable of marching and fighting.

THE PAY EQUALISATION SCHEME

The Army Cadets' Scheme put by the Commander has also been approved and the cadets will be selected by a Board consisting of the Commander and his Chief of the Staff. Reorganisation has necessitated the increase of officer cadre by some 40 officers and to meet this the intake of cadets has increased. Cadet training has been centred in one unit, the "A" class Infantry Battalion, and the initial training will be divided into two periods of six months at the end of which each cadet will be required to pass, firstly examination "A" and secondly examination "B". Second failure in examination "A" involves removal from the Regular Force.

A scheme for raising of Territorial battalions has been drawn up by the Commander and is now under the consideration of Nizam's Government. Under this scheme it is proposed to recruit an entirely new force of yeoman and keep them only for limited period so that each man will go back to his land.—A. P.

OUR DUTY.

Khadi is costlier than mill-cloth and still costlier than Japanese cloth. But the extra cost you are asked to pay is the unemployment dole that every nation must pay in one way or another. Japan taxes herself to dump cloth in India. The people of Japan prefer to tax themselves to permitting unemployment among their poor folk which they dread more than paying taxes. Japanese cloth does not drop from the heavens. They have no magic to produce cloth below cost price. The difference is paid for by taxes borne by the whole country. So also should we patriotically pay voluntary taxes to feed the poor village folk. We pay minimum wages to the spinners and weavers of Khadi. What you pay for Khadi goes just to keep these people alive. We cannot find any other work for them. There is no other occupation available to them. So it becomes your absolute duty to buy Khadi.

It is a shame for the Khadi Bhandars to report that they have heavy stocks and some should be necessary to make people buy. We should reduce our other expenditure and buy up the Khadi at once!

A RECENT EVIL.

We buy these articles because they are nice looking or cheap without paying a thought to the necessary result of such purchase, viz., cruel starvation and hopeless poverty in our country parts. This is a comparatively recent evil in our country, not centuries old, like untouchability, but only a hundred years old and, therefore, it must be easier to undo the wrong. Unless the educated middle classes make the joys and the griefs, the hunger and thirst of the masses their joys, grief, hunger and thirst, they cannot help India forward.

Khaddar is the visible and tangible expression of the wise patriotism that loves not only the land, but the poor people living on it. Mill-cloth made in India may be wealth for India, but what about the 80 per cent. of India's children toiling on the land whose wealth is not theirs? Have you a plan of destroying the villages and making India one vast Bombay or Ahmedabad? Such a plan can never be realised. Have you any foolish dream of birth control by which you hope to reduce India from 32 crores to 1 crore or less, who can all be engaged in two thousand factories, and the goods manufactured sold in some foreign country? We have no exam-

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KHADI--SYMBOL OF PATRIOTISM

"It Is Our Absolute Duty To Buy Khaddar" Says "C. R."

Sgt. C. Rajagopalacharya writes:

"We are struggling to replace fear with courage; selfishness with public spirit; foolishness with superstition with common sense and reason. We wish to rid the country of social wrongs. Some are old wrongs, some very new. Comparatively recent is the vast and cruel unemployment and poverty that we have inflicted on the rural population by depriving them of remunerative occupation by our buying machine-made articles where formerly we were purchasing the products of cottage labour. First came cheap things made by clever foreigners with machinery. Then came similar "Swadeshi" articles, made within the borders of India, but also made of machine-killed cottage occupations. Both served to deprive the poor village artisans of their livelihood.

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ple of a fully industrialised and happy country managing without a big foreign non-industrialised continent attached to it for exploitation. Unless through Khadi we save the rural classes from starvation and squalor, we cannot hope to spread happiness evenly over India.

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BAILLE-STEWART FILES PETITION

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 6.

A petition on behalf of Lt. Baille Stewart, which examines the case in very minute detail, was sent to the General Officer Commanding, London District, for despatch to the Judge Advocate-General.

The petition is not an appeal against the Court-Martial decision, but the points set out are equivalent to submitting the grounds for appeal to a High Court.—Reuter.

CHURCHILL DECLINES INVITATION

Complains Of Inadequate Representation
In Select Committee

LONDON, April 6. Mr. Winston Churchill has refused to be a member of the Joint Select Committee for India on the ground that the representation offered to the Conservative India Defence Group (Diehards) namely four from the House of Lords and four from the House of Commons is inadequate.—Reuter.

ONLY CO-OPERATIVE SCHEME

Viscount Burnham Says Liberals Are Mere
Phantoms, Being Compelled To Toe
Congress Line

LONDON, April 5. After Lord Harding and Lord Strathcona had expressed their views on the White Paper in the House of Lords, the former welcoming the safeguards and the latter holding that provincial autonomy without transference of law and order would have been mere sham, "Viscount Burnham addressing the House, referred to the treatment of the Simon Commission by the late Government and thought it the only example in British history of a Parliamentary Commission appointed for the purpose of guiding Parliament's policy never having its report formally considered. He said that the Simon Commission found the prevailing opinion of the official world as one of impending catastrophe, although some seniors were buoyed up by the idea that the present system would last their time. He contended that those with the best right to be heard had been largely ignored.

FEAR OF INDIANS. Referring to the presence of Indians on the Joint Committee he asked whether they would be witnesses or assessors. He feared that if Indian members were present when their compatriots were examined, the latter would say nothing new.

CHARGE AGAINST INDIANS. Viscount Burnham hoped that the Committee would be open to the press so as to prevent publication in India of distorted and coloured accounts. He said their Indian fellow subjects did not observe the rule of confidence. The Simon Commission had found confidential reports of Provincial Governments always published in Indian newspapers before they were received by the Commission.

"PHANTOM PARTY." Viscount Burnham proceeded to refer to the reception of the White Paper proposals in India as an evidence of the lack of goodwill and said that those who believed in compromise trusted to Indian Liberals, but they were a party of generals—phantom party—who were compelled to toe the Congress line. Moreover, Princes were evidently discontented, and if a majority of them came in, it would be with great doubts and reservations.

Viscount Burnham concluded by observing that he did not agree with the statement that it was a choice between breach of faith and breach of trust and said, we were pledged to the gradual development of self-government, but the time and pace of it were always left open.

SUPPORT TO WHITE PAPER.

Baron Brabourne, formerly member of the House of Commons, Knatchbull, Sir Samuel Hoare's Secretary, in a maiden speech confessed that as a Conservative, he felt disquiet at the idea of rapid advance, but contacts made recently showed there was another side to the question. He believed that if doubters had his opportunity of attending the Third Round Table Conference, opposition to Government's proposals would be very small. He had been struck in the Round Table Conference by almost complete agreement on most controversial points and the strong Conservative opinion expressed by Indian delegates.

He said there was almost unanimous agreement on the Governor-General's powers. Also there was almost a general demand for most of the safeguards.

OPPORTUNITY FOR GOVT. The Baron expressed the opinion that the British had now an opportunity of carrying moderate elements who might drift towards extremists, or lose interest if nothing was done.

He was of opinion that the development of responsibility would bring into politics a large volume of Conservative forces which at present, were dormant for lack of opportunity, and when the Federal system was operating, it would greatly weaken the Congress, because there would be nothing to hold Congressmen together.

He declared that the strongest safeguard was public opinion as expressed by an enlarged electorate. He welcomed the appointment of the Select Committee and

hoped that its deliberations would not be too lengthy.

HASTEN BILL.

Lord Hutchison said that when he visited the States, he gained the impression that Princes were willing to join Federation, provided certain conditions were carried out. They were anxious about their treaties with the Crown and unwilling to accept a new treaty with the Indian Government. His Lordship urged that the constitution bill should be hastened in order to give reasonable time for the settlement of Princes' new treaties with the Viceroy.

He believed it was in the interests of Princes, their people and India that they entered Federation. Otherwise, autonomous provinces would gradually absorb the States. He welcomed the establishment of responsible Government and hoped that the Joint Committee would have the help of the best daughtsmen in the difficult task of drawing up its findings.

"SHAM DEMOCRACY."

Lord Middleton maintained that those with thorough knowledge of India should have been more closely consulted, and said that high tributes were paid to the I.C.S. as administrators, but when they retired, their opinions were unwelcome. Declaring that we were now seeing results of the decision not to give Indians the Oriental form of education, Lord Middleton said we would soon see how this sham democracy would work. He did not know of a single White man, who knew India, who was optimistic. All feared terrible chaos, because elements of democracy were lacking.

His Lordship suggested that instead of saddling India with a form of Government which many countries without Indian complexities of race and religion were unable to carry on comfortably, it would have been better to expand the existing states, and create new ones so as to evolve the United States of India under the Viceroy with a powerful army. He concluded by saying that he hoped he

UNEXPECTED TURN IN TILAK FUND CASE

Decree Set Aside: Parties Come To Settlement
And Bear Their Own Costs

The long-standing litigation between the late Lokmanya's sons and the treasurer and trustee of the fund raised to meet the expenses of the Chitroi case took an unexpected turn in the Appeal Court of the Bombay High Court.

It will be recalled that about a year ago a decree for Rs. 51,101 was passed by Mr. Justice Mirza, after a hearing by Mr. Justice Teybi, in favour of Mr. Tilak's son Ramachandra and two grandsons who were the plaintiffs in the suit.

In 1915, Mr. Tilak lost the defamation suit he had filed in London against the late Sir Valentine Chitroi in respect of certain statements in the latter's book "Indian Unrest". To meet the expenses of the suit which amounted to over Rs. three lakhs, a fund was raised by public subscription by his friends in India. After meeting the expenses and paying off the loans borrowed by Mr. Tilak for the suit, a sum of Rs. 60,000 was left which, according to the plaintiffs, was to be recovered by Mr. Tilak as being the amount he had spent from his own pockets for the suit.

When Mr. Tilak died in 1920, the amount was in the hands of the late Mr. Yeshwant Vishnu Nene, the treasurer of the fund, and the plaintiffs claimed it as the heirs of Mr. Tilak.

AFTER SRIDHAR'S SUICIDE. After the suit was filed, the second plaintiff Shridhar Balwant Tilak committed suicide and his two sons were brought on the record as co-plaintiffs.

THE FIRST DEFENDANT. Yeshwant Nene also having

KNOCKED DOWN & KILLED

Scavenger On Duty On
Railway Lines

KURLA TRAGEDY

Deceased's Family May Get
Compensation

(From Our Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, April 5.

That in these days the workmen on the railway line have to do their duty at great risk to their life was revealed by a fatal railway accident that occurred at Kurla on Tuesday morning.

It appears that Hari Rama, an old scavenger, was removing scraps of paper from the fourth railway line, when Up-Kalyan train No. 522 steamed into the platform at 10.45 a.m. Seeing a train coming towards him, Hari tried to get up on the platform, but his sandals stuck on to the line as a result of which he was run over by the train.

KILLED ON SPOT. The driver applied the brakes, but before the train could stop, he was dragged to a distance of 100 ft. He was killed instantaneously, his body having been severed into two.

Sub-Inspector Chitale of the Bombay Railway Police, held a "Panchnama". A verdict of accidental death while doing duty was returned by the "Panch." The body was handed over to the deceased's son staying at Kurla.

It is understood that the railway authorities will give some compensation to the heirs of the deceased.

was wrong in his complete mistrust of democracy in the East.

NOT FEDERAL

Viscount Ellbank pointed out that the proposed constitution differed from other Federal constitutions. It was really co-operative and not federal. He urged that one of the main objects of the Joint Committee should be to simplify Government's plan so as to make it more workable and more easily understandable. The Viscount emphasised it was essential for success that Princes should enter freely and voluntarily without pressure from British Indian governments. He suggested that the Police in large urban areas should be subject to the ultimate control of the Viceroy or Governors. He also suggested that final legislation should contain fullest possible safeguards with reference to trade.

IRWIN TO SPEAK.

The Debate was adjourned till to-morrow, when Lord Irwin, who was recently suffering from a fall in the Hunting field hopes to be among the speakers.—Reuter.

died, his son Trimbak Yeshwant Nene was put as the first defendant.

The suit was contested by the defendants on the ground that before his death Mr. Tilak had made a trust of the amount, and the first defendant had disposed of the money according to the provisions of the trust.

The suit was partly heard by Mr. Justice Teybi and Mr. Justice Mirza and the latter had passed a decree for Rs. 51,101 in favour of Mr. Tilak's son Ramachandra and two grandsons.

The defendant Trimbak Nene appealed. After the appeal was heard for some time by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rangnekar, the parties came to a settlement by which the decree of the lower court was to be set aside, and both sides were to bear their own costs. Their lordships passed the order accordingly.

J. MUKHERJEE'S STRONG PROTEST

Against Abolition Of Sanskrit Colleges

(From A Correspondent.)

A vigorous and emphatic protest against the proposed abolition of the Sanskrit College recommended by the Bengal Retrenchment Committee with only one dissentient voice and a strong plea for the promotion of Sanskrit learning and diffusion of Sanskrit culture as a panacea of most of the ills to be found in the country was made by Mr. Justice Man-

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CAPTURE LEGISLATURES

Labour M. P.'s Advice
To Congress

(From A Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, April 5.

Mr. Mardy Jones M. P. (Labour) who is on a tour in India to study the present political situation here discussed with a press representative the present situation at length.

Some of the questions and answers are given below.

Question.—What is the attitude of your party towards Indian political aspirations? Do you acquiesce in the present policy of the Government?

Mr. Jones:—I am in favour of complete surrender on the part of the Britishers in India. I am strongly of opinion that Indians have the right of self-determination. British cannot force down the throats of Indians a reactionary and retrograde constitution.

Do you think the Congress has been crushed?
Mr. Jones:—I emphatically declare that the Congress has gained yet another point in the trial of strength. The recent events give a direct lie to repeated statements of Sir Samuel Hoare and the Government of India.

INTERVIEW WITH VICEROY. Q: You have interviewed Viceroy. Did you impress upon him the desirability of releasing Congressmen?

Mr. Jones: I did it with all emphasis that I can command, but the Viceroy is not going to listen to the voice of reason and statesmanship. I am certain he will have to release the political prisoners, but sooner he takes this step the better for all concerned.

Question.—What you have to say to the Congress? Do you advise the Congress to boycott the coming legislatures?

Mr. Jones: I shall advise the Congress to capture the coming legislatures and make it impossible for Indian sycophants to tighten the chains of India's political slavery. If the Government or the Governor-General refuse to listen to the voice of the responsible ministers, let the Ministry resign and create a political deadlock of the first magnitude. If the country's verdict in the next general election is in favour of the same ministry, it will be a vote of non-confidence in the Governor or the Governor-General, as the case may be and the sympathies of the whole civilized world would be with the Congress.

Q. But there is not the least likelihood of the Congress candidates being returned in such a majority as to form a ministry. Why do you ignore the states' block and the one third Muslim representatives who will be returned by separate electorates?

Mr. Jones: I am not so pessimistic. It is my firm conviction that the major Indian states will introduce some electoral system in their states. They cannot stand aloof from the growing tide of nationalism. Mr. Jones further suggested that it is essential for the economic betterment of the masses to introduce new methods of mass production in India. There can be no hope for the agriculturists unless India is industrialized on a large scale.

matha Nath Mukherjee, presiding over the 100th annual prize-giving ceremony of the Sanskrit Collegiate School. It would be a sad and the most lamentable stroke of policy continued the speaker, to close the Sanskrit College, the education imparted wherein was broad-based on a distinct nationalistic culture all its own. The speaker did not deal in politics, but he would most emphatically say that the agitation, sedition and revolution that they had heard so much now-a-days were importations from the West—they were never known in this country. If, therefore, it was meant to make these ill things of the past, greater regard must be paid for Sanskrit culture.

The speaker had not the faintest doubt that the blow aimed at the Sanskrit College was a blow aimed at Indian nationalism, national education, and culture and it was a most dangerous step to abolish culture. He hoped however, that his voice of protest would reach the authorities who had failed to realise that an institution like the Sanskrit College and Collegiate School had certainly got a utility of its own. Out of the portals of that institution had turned out some of the best men of Bengal. Yet, it was said that the un-keep of such an institution meant sheer waste of money.

FOR DOCTORS AND SUFFERERS FROM TYPHOID FEVER AND OTHER MALIGNANT GERM DISEASES

SAYS DR. AUFRECHT, CHEMIST TO THE BERLIN CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE AND TO THE GERMAN PUBLIC LABORATORY
FOR EXPERIMENTAL CHEMISTRY, MICROSCOPY AND BACTERIOLOGY:—

"I have tested Godrej's Vegetable Soap No. 1 and in my opinion it is such as would kill the Streptococcus and the Staphylococcus germs, the germs of typhoid fever and other resistant diseases. The soap is an excellent disinfectant."

SAYS DR. F. R. C. S., L. M. & S.:—

"My skin has become so sensitive that the irritation caused by the mildest antiseptics and soaps precipitates a mild attack of the disease. I have therefore had to give up all surgical and midwifery work. The only soap I can use is Godrej's Soap."

SAYS HERR KARL LUSURTZE, SKIN SPECIALIST:—

"I am a skin specialist and have devoted years to the study of human skin and have found that soaps made of animal fats are very injurious to it. Having read in an Indian paper in Munich, Germany, an advertisement of Godrej Toilet Soaps claiming that they were made exclusively of vegetable oils, I got out a quantity of No. 1 soap and after a three months' personal use and subsequent chemical tests I unhesitatingly give it the place of honour as a health and beauty soap. Several ladies to whom I recommended the soap are highly gratified, especially with regard to the hair they price so much."

SAYS MON. JOSEPH VAN PRAGG, THE WELL-KNOWN FRENCH
JEWELLER DOING BUSINESS IN BOMBAY & PARIS:—

".....My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I am taking Godrej's soaps with me to Europe for use while there."

Sole Agents:—

NADIRSHAW PRINTER & CO., 121, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

INDIANS IN VIENNA

Hindustan Association Offers Assistance For New
Comers

Mr. P. D. Katyar, Honorary Secretary, the Hindustan Association of Vienna, c/o Wiener Bank Verein, Foreign Dept., Schotengasse 6, Vienna I, writes:

May I seek the hospitality of your columns to bring to the attention of the students coming to Austria for study, the facilities and the assistance available at the Hindustan Academic Association of Vienna. The Hindustan Academic Association of Vienna has been formed with the object of (1) providing facilities for social intercourse and to assist in every way possible any Indian who is coming to or is already resident in Vienna, (2) supplying for studies or otherwise facilities for studies or otherwise in Austria, (3) promoting general friendly and cultural relations between India and Austria.

Membership of the Association is open to all who subscribe to the above principles and all Indians visiting Vienna are cordially invited to become members. I will be glad to reply any enquiries from India from intending students or visitors on either personal or academic questions. Arrangements can be made to meet newcomers on arrival at the station if necessary on previous information and accommodation is found either in the private families in pensions or in hotels near the General Hospital or in any other part of Vienna. Any information needed regarding entrance to the University and details of courses is also supplied. All enquiries for information, etc., should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Association.

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THUNDERSTORMS IN BURMA AND C. P.

Summary Of Weekly
Weather Report

POONA, April 6.
The following a report of the Weather report for the Week ending on 5th April:—

Western disturbance at the end of the previous week filled up all over the Punjab on the 30th after causing local rain or snow in Kashmir on 29th and 30th and local rain in the North West Frontier Province on 29th with a few falls the next day.

A few light showers also occurred in the North Punjab on 29th. Fresh Western disturbance passed away Eastwards through Kashmir after causing a few falls of

rain there on the 1st and along the North West Frontier on the 31st.

Second disturbance law as depression over Baluchistan on the 3rd and moved to the North West Frontier Province by 5th morning. It caused fairly widespread rain in Baluchistan, North West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Punjab Hills on the 3rd and 4th, local rain in Baluchistan on the 1st and 2nd, scattered falls of rain in Sind and on the plains of the Punjab on the last day of the week.

Scattered thunderstorms occurred in Burma and the Central Provinces on five days of the week and south of Malabar and Mysore intermittently in rear of second disturbance. Temperature fell very rapidly and markedly below normal along and near the northwest frontier provinces on the last day of the week.—A. P.

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ADVENTURES AMONG CHINESE CROOKS

Pearl Dealer Narrates His Strange Experiences In Various Countries

Adventures of all sorts which he met with among Chinese opium-smugglers and crooks and Japanese curio-dealers figure in a book just published entitled "Trade Winds: Adventures of a Dealer in Pearls", by Mr. Louis Kornitzer.

A good deal of opium smuggling used to go on in the Philippines, says Mr. Kornitzer. A Customs official showed him an ingenious device for getting the better of the Revenue cutters—a hollow "tree-trunk" made of cork. The Moro said the official.

puts the opium into it and several others like it somewhere off the Borneo coast. He stands to quite openly, and if a Revenue cutter looms up on the horizon, he just slings them overboard, where they float unseen. When the craft is searched, nothing, of course, is found. The Government vessel proceeds on her way and the smugglers then fish up their "tree-trunk" again. Even now, when we are on to this method of smuggling, one log may be spotted by our people, but there'll be, you bet, two or three floating about which they haven't seen. And if they only get away with one out of three, the business is still profitable to them."

Mr. Kornitzer once unwittingly helped a Chinese opium smuggler. It was in Hong-Kong, and he was sitting in the private room of a Chinese banker, when three Englishmen entered and began to search the drawers and cupboards. The banker stood by with golden arms and Mr. Kornitzer did not move off his stool. The men were detectives, but went away unsuccessful. Next day Mr. Kornitzer was sitting on the same barrel-shaped stool, when he was "hidden by my host to come off my perch. Wondering, I did so.

USEFUL FINGER-NAILS

Mr. Kornitzer found the Chinese extraordinarily courteous. But he met rogues sometimes. Once a visitor came to his office to buy some diamonds. After seeing several parcels he went away, without making a deal and later Mr. Kornitzer found that numerous stones were missing. The man was eventually arrested, and it was disclosed that he was a notorious thief who preyed upon jewellers all over the East. His method was to pick the diamonds up with his extremely long finger-nails—which were shaped like miniature spades and filled with soft wax—a most ingenious method. The Chinese are a highly-cultured race.

In Japan Mr. Kornitzer had another experience with clever swindlers. He saw a leg in a curio-shop window, but the three wizened little proprietors wouldn't sell it, saying that it was very valuable and more than a thousand years old. However, they reverently took it out of the window and placed it on a small table for him to examine it. As Mr. Kornitzer stooped.

to copy into my notebook for future reference the cryptic symbols on the base of the jug, the table tilted, the jug slid down its inclined surface, and before I could save it it rolled over the edge and crashed to the floor.

Instantly and as though hoisted by a crane, the two somnolent old fellows on the other side of the rose from their cushions with every sign of distress on their distorted features. I stood numb and speechless. I had played the bull in the china-shop. How could I right the wrong I had done? What had been the value of this thing? What would it cost me?

So, apologizing profusely, he put ten 100-yen notes on the table and dashed out of the shop. Later he learned that this trick had been played more than once before; the "old men" were skillful actors, the jug was a copy of a valuable model, and the table could be made to tilt by a hidden lever.

PEARL-DRILLING.

One of Mr. Kornitzer's most nerve-racking experiences was when he sold eight valuable pearls to a rich American woman, and the gold-smith to whom he gave them to be drilled broke the steel drill in the first one. He did the same to the second, and became so nervous that he took several drinks to steady himself—and finished up by leaving a piece of steel in every pearl. Mr. Kornitzer feared a loss of thousands

of pounds, but as a last resort he took the pearls to an electrical engineer. He tried a powerful electro-magnet, and when that failed to move the pieces of steel, offered to drill the pearls from the opposite side and force or drill out the steel. He confessed he had never done anything of the kind before, but I accepted eagerly at my own risk. My confidence was justified. He succeeded perfectly with every piece of the through!

The American never knew the adventures her pearls had passed through!

THE TALL EUROPEANS.

Mr. Kornitzer has not lived for years in the East without meeting some strange adventures. One night, carrying a small fortune of diamonds, he was waylaid on a dark and lonely road by three evil-looking Chinese. He was preparing to surrender the jewels without a struggle, he tells us, when two exceptionally tall Europeans appeared from heaven knows where. They were clad in strangely old-fashioned garb. Neither I nor the three robbers could have heard them come from behind, nor did they speak to each other. There was not a sound except the beating of my own heart. The Chinese stood aside to let them pass through their midst and I followed close behind the two too overcome to accost them. When I came within ten yards of any house I determined to come up with them and warn them against taking this road singly after sunset. But they were not to be seen. Although I had seen them a second before, right in front of me, and they could not possibly have taken a turning because there was none on either side of us they had vanished.

He never solved the mystery.

SAVED BY A VISION.

Another time he says that he had a vision in which he saw his brother "in a fairy palace built of mother-of-pearl, which stood in the centre of an exotic city, an agglomerate of fantastic buildings neither Gothic nor Byzantine nor Italian baroque, but a composite of each." Presently he saw the buildings wrapped in flame and smoke, from which he led his brother to safety. A short time afterwards there was an exhibition in Manila, and his brother was in charge of a collection of pearls. The usual bizarre and flimsy buildings were erected, and on the last day but one of the exhibition.

someone called my attention to the sky which looked as though it were on fire. I saw—and know. I rushed into the street, but as I ran I met my brother coming towards me, carrying a dish of pearls, just as he had snatched it from the stand when the cry of "Fire!" went up. He had intended, he said, to save all, and was about to return to the pavilion when he remembered my warning, and ran away instead. And just behind him the burning roof of the pavilion had fallen in.

Mr. Kornitzer has followed his romantic trade in Australia, Singapore. (Hong-Kong—here his name became Mr. Kong Li Tsai—and many other parts of the world. He writes clearly and vividly, and has produced a book of adventure that is decidedly out of the ordinary. "John O'Londons Weekly."

GATHERING OF SIND CHILDREN

Committee Appeals For Funds

The Secretary of the Public Committee, Sind Children Gathering writes:—It has been decided to hold a Sind Children's gathering at Larkana, under the auspices of the local Balkanji Bari, at the end of this month. The Balkanji Bari has come in existence since seven years and it has done much to educate and entertain the children of Sind.

The children of Larkana under fifteen years, students over fifteen and others can be the members of the reception committee by paying two annas, four annas and one rupee respectively. The children of other towns and villages can also come as delegates. The arrangement of their lodging and boarding will be made. We hope the children from all the towns and villages will come to attend the gathering in great numbers.

We request the generous public of Sind to encourage us by kindly sending us some donations, so that we may be able to carry on the programme successfully.

SOVIET KIDNAPS SPY

Blonde Girl Is Reported Taken Back To Russia To Present Exposures

Marie Elianoff, alias Marie Graff, young Soviet secret agent, has been kidnapped and taken back to Russia, according to a story that has now belatedly come out in Berne says a Paris message. Details of its story are printed here.

The story is of particular interest in Paris, as the blonde girl was suspected by the French police of having been the lure who led General Alexander Paul Koutleppoff, White Russian leader, to kidnapping and death three years ago at the hands of Soviet secret agents.

The story explains an incident which occurred in a Berne street last December, when a girl was dragged along by four men to the railway station. Bystanders and policemen who started to interfere were told she was insane. She was taken aboard a train by the four men.

HELD IN A CLINIC. It is now said the girl was Marie Elianoff and that she had been confined in a clinic in Kreuzlingen, Switzerland, for several weeks her expenses paid by the Soviet Embassy in Berlin. The clinic was unwilling to keep her, holding she was sane, and so the four agents were sent to get her. The motive of the kidnapping is represented to be fear that she would carry out a threat to tell about the Koutleppoff crime.

The Manchukuo Government commemorated March 1, anniversary of the founding of Manchukuo, by, among other matters, appropriating 200,000 yen of the fortune of Marshal Chang Hsuhliang under the old regime accumulated by cruel methods towards the relief of the poor in Mukden, Kirin, Heilungkiang and the Harbin special district. The Government on this day decorated and awarded those who took important parts in the birth of the nation.

BULL FIGHTING REQUIRES NERVE

American Matador Says The Closer You Are To The Bull, The Safer You Are

"Red doesn't mean a thing to a bull, because the animal is colour-blind."

"The killing is not the important thing in a bull-fight. It is simply like taking a bow at the end of an act."

I was told these myth-shattering things by Sidney Franklin, the only matador (the man by whom the bull is slain in a bull-fight) of Anglo-Saxon descent to achieve world-wide fame as a bull-fighter—though John O'Hara, a British officer at Gibraltar, made a reputation in Spain itself, says the Film Correspondent of the "News-Chronicle."

Mr. Franklin has made over 600 kills in the bull ring.

Mr. Franklin has come to London for the presentation of the new Eddie Cantor picture, "The Kid From Spain," in which he led the bull-fighters. The picture opened the Adelphi's first season as a cinema in mail week.

Mr. Franklin is a slim, fair man of 29, about 5ft. 8in. in height, with athletic shoulders, thin features, a long well-shaped nose, dark eyes and a faint moustache. He is still suffering from the effects of a goring he had in Madrid in 1930.

On that occasion he had turned his back on the bull, which was in its death throes, and he knew nothing of what had happened until he awoke in hospital 34 hours later.

But he was terribly injured internally. Though he has fought a number of bulls since, the damage has never been put entirely right and he anticipates another operation before he enters the ring again.

With the Mikado room at the Savoy Hotel as his arena, and a table-napkin in place of his professional cape, Mr. Franklin showed me how delicate and sensitive were the movements required from a successful bull-fighter.

The rush of a bull is faster than the sprint of a horse, but the bull-fighter has first and foremost to keep still. The bull makes for the moving object. In his view the cape is part of the man and it is precisely the right moment that diverts the charge.

"You don't need speed on your feet," said Mr. Franklin. "It is a matter of nerve. What you have to do is to keep still from the waist downwards."

"If you are accomplished you will keep the animal in play for about 20 minutes, and the nearer you allow it to approach without hurting you the greater is your skill."

Mr. Franklin, when 17, went from the United States to Mexico and there saw a bullfight. He said it was easy. The Mexi-

CHINA CAN'T SEVER JAPANESE RELATIONS

Nanking Jurist Expresses Opinion On Diplomacy Between Countries

While some disagreement appears to exist among Government leaders regarding the advisability of severing diplomatic relations with Japan, the following views expressed by an "eminent jurist" in the course of an interview are representative of a certain section of political opinion on the question, says a Nanking report.

The Chinese jurist points out what he considers seven pertinent questions regarding which he urges careful consideration by the Chinese Government before taking final action:

1. Whether it is possible to force the Japanese consular and diplomatic representatives residing in foreign settlements to return after the severance of diplomatic relations.

2. Whether it is possible to recover the Japanese concessions in China by mere severance of relations.

3. Whether it is possible to compel departure of the Japanese warships in Chinese waters.

4. Whether it is possible to dislodge the Japanese troops from Chinese territory.

5. Whether the League will regard the severance of relations as an aggravating measure which both China and Japan are pledged to avoid.

6. If the League should so regard it, what would be the possible effects?

7. Is it true that the severance of relations is an essential prelude to the League's application of Article 18 or does it follow that the severance of relations will lead to the application of sanctions in the sense of Article 16?

CAN EARN £1,000 A WEEK.

A first-rate matador, who provides his own company of assistants, nets between 3,000 and 4,000 dollars a performance. His international popularity should bring him between 50 and 100 performances a year; so that a star bull-fighter can earn at least £1,000 a week.

"What about the horses?" he was asked. "Well," he said, "the horses are part of it. Without their help in some of the stages of a fight smaller bulls would have to be used. The usual weight is 1,400lb. "Every bull that comes into the ring is marked for death in any case. Its meat is frequently contracted for months before.

BRED TO BE SAVAGE.

"The bull is a perfectly savage animal," said Mr. Franklin, "kept savage through selective breeding."

The darts placed in the bull's hide are put there by his skilled assistants under direction, for their purpose is to ensure the animal's moving its head and horns in a calculated way, and to correct (from the matador's point of view) movements that are not quite in the direction he wants.

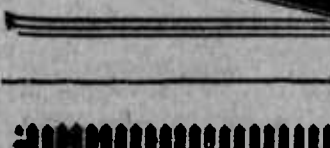
"The closer you are to the bull," Mr. Franklin assured me, "the safer you are. But I quite agree that you need nerve to believe it when you see the horns in front of 1,400lb. of flesh charging down upon you."

SEVERAL INJURED AT BEHALA ID RIOT

Sequel To Sacrificial Cow Being Snatched Away From Muslim

Minor disturbances are reported from Behala, a Southern suburb of the city resulting in injuries to several persons in connection with to-day's Bakra Id festival.

It appears that snatching away of a sacrificial cow by a bus-driver from a Muslim led to the trouble. The police dispersed the crowd. —A.P.



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REFORMING CO-OP. CREDIT SYSTEM

Mr. Kulkarni On "Advantages Of Tenants Economic Swaraj"

At a meeting held in the Improvement Trust Hall on Monday last under the presidency of Dr. K. K. Dadachani, Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni made a speech on "Advantages of Tenants' Economic Swaraj and Municipal Co-operative Institute."

At the outset Mr. Kulkarni stated that the programme chalked out by the promoters of the "Municipal-aided Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute in October 1924, was now completed, and so it was decided to start the Tenants' Economic Swaraj and Municipal Co-operative Institute with Dr. K. K. Dadachani as its first president.

CO-OP. HOUSING COLONIES. Mr. Kulkarni then stated, that the promoters of the Municipal Co-operative Institute would first endeavour to organise the Employees' Co-operative Housing Colonies; the clerical co-operative Building Society on "Rent Reduction system"; and Citizens' Co-operative Building Society on "Tenant ownership system; where- by the 'Housing Problems' of

the lower-middle, the middle class people and of the upper-middle class tenants would certainly be solved, even if the "Rent Act" was not enforced by the Bombay Government in the near future.

Before concluding, Mr. Kulkarni stated there were 25 members as propaganda officers and organizing volunteers. And all these gentlemen would be enlisted as the "Foundation-Members of Tenants' Economic Swaraj and Municipal Co-operative Institute" which would be registered before the end of this month.

The President, in his concluding remarks stated that he would render every possible help to Mr. Kulkarni who had devoted the best part of his life for introducing a new working system to develop co-operative societies, as the existing system of co-operative credit movement was defective in some respects.

The meeting was then brought to a close, after a hearty vote of thanks to the President as well as to the lecturer.

GERMANY DEMANDS SECURITY

Our Patience Is Exhausted, Says German Foreign Minister

In the course of a statement dealing with the question of Disarmament, Baron von Neurath, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, says:—

Since the beginning, more than a year ago, the Disarmament Conference has been constantly directed by France towards the problem of security. From the formation of the League of Nations to the Geneva protocol of 1924, and subsequently during the long negotiations of the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament, France has constantly produced fresh variations of the security policy.

FRENCH DEMAND
The French motto has been: first security then disarmament, or security as a primary condition for any disarmament.

The structure of Herriot's security plan, the essential part of which is a resumption of the Geneva Protocol, is definitely based on the French demand for security. Before France is prepared to make qualitative or quantitative reductions in armaments, there must be a development of the Kellogg Pact and of Article 16 of the League Covenant, and a European Continental pact must be concluded for mutual military assistance against an aggressor. In this way any State endeavouring in the future to disturb the existing European order will be automatically opposed by a world coalition similar to that created in the World War against the Central Powers. Before general disarmament can be put into practice as a means of securing peace according to the French plan, war must be organized in every detail against any future "aggressor."

The French demands for security are consequently not the expression of any political or military threat against France since such a threat does not exist. Their fulfilment would on the other hand, serve to fix the conditions of power and possession created in Europe by the outcome of the world war outside French territory. Such a one-sided development of international means of maintaining the status quo would be contrary to the fundamental idea of the League Covenant which, in Articles 11 and 19, has given expression, though inadequately to the principle of a peaceful revision of existing conditions.

FRANCE OVER-ARMED.

No objections can be made to the idea of bringing security requirements as such into connection with the disarmament question. Armaments serve in the first place to guarantee the national security of a nation. Their object is to protect the frontiers of the State and the territory occupied by the nations with everything which it contains. Germany also went to the Disarmament Conference with security requirements. The German demand for security is as follows: the same security for Germany as for all other nations. By her unilateral disarmament, Germany has been placed in a position of the greatest national insecurity. She possesses a small army of 100,000 men without any modern weapons and without any reserve. France, together with Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia possesses a standing army of over 1,000,000 men to which may be added 9,000,000 trained reserves. In case of war, France with her allies would thus be able to oppose about 10,000,000 trained soldiers to the German army of 100,000 men.

In addition to this enormous numerical superiority, there is a still greater superiority in respect of arms. While Germany possesses no heavy guns, tanks or aeroplanes, France and her allies possess many thousands of these weapons. The air arm, which is perhaps the most decisive weapon of modern warfare, is entirely forbidden for Germany. German soil, with its many large towns, could be flown over from all sides by the aircraft of the neighbouring countries in a few hours and attacked by the most dreadful weapons hitherto invented by man, without Germany possessing any means either in the air or on the ground for defending herself or making reprisals.

GERMANY'S TERRIBLE INSECURITY.

The military insecurity of Germany is therefore terrible. I do not think that history contains an example of such military insecurity imposed on a great nation. The mind of the German people is too much occupied by numerous troubles. Otherwise the demand for the removal of our military insecurity and the

call for security would be heard above all other expressions of national feeling. But even under present conditions, the nation stands unanimous and determined behind the Government's demand for equal security. The longer the Disarmament Conference continues and the more the unreadiness for real disarmament becomes evident to the masses in Germany, the stronger must become this determination and desire of the German people for national security. If France, with the greatest army and the strongest air fleet in the world, the strongest navy on the European continent, the most powerful system of fortifications in the world, and a highly militarized system of alliances stretching from Gdingen to Cattaro, from the Erzgebirge to the Black Sea and to the frontiers of Russia, requires security in the form of international agreements, what security requirements must be made by the German people and with what elementary force should they be put forward?

The Disarmament Conference at Geneva has discussed too long and too exclusively the French desire for security. It is true Germany's demand for security has been put forward in the form of our claim to equal rights and to the disarmament of the most heavily armed States. But we shall perhaps soon be obliged to express still more clearly the demand for security which every State possesses as its permanent right. The French demands for security are always based on the so-called three invasions. I will not go into the question as to who is to blame for these three invasions. But how many invasions did Germany undergo in the period of her national weakness? Was not the territory of the German people the fighting ground of Europe for 200 years? How often was it traversed by the armies of Napoleon I, to say nothing of the period of the French kingdom? The military insecurity of Germany is even greater to-day than at any time during the French kingdom in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The French revolutionary wars and the first French Empire.

PATIENCE EXHAUSTED.

These facts must be borne in mind. And in the light of them our attitude towards the disarmament problem will be understood. No one can have more interest than the German nation in the safeguarding of peace by disarmament and in the practical results of the Disarmament Conference. No great Power has such a vital and direct need for the increase of its security as Germany. The German demand at the Disarmament Conference is therefore still the same: Disarmament of the most heavily armed States, equalisation of armaments in favour of the disarmed States and the same arms and the same freedom of defence for all. No side-tracking of international security constructions can force us away from the predominant fact that disarmed Germany surrounded by heavily armed neighbours in lacking in the most elementary prerequisites of military security and that these prerequisites must in any case soon be created. For more than twelve years we have been waiting in vain for the heavily armed States to fulfil their solemn promise to disarm. Our patience is now exhausted.

MOSQUITO'S FATAL LOVE SONG

It has long been known that the malarial male mosquito is attracted by the hum of the female, and scientists have set themselves the task of discovering how to imitate that hum with sufficient accuracy and volume to draw males in thousands into a suitably designed mosquito trap.

For some time experts of the British Thomson-Houston Industrial Research Laboratory have been listening to the noise made by a female mosquito specially imported from India, and fed on special food, analyzing the noise, devising a method of imitating it accurately by means of oscillating valve circuits, as well as in inventing the required trap for unwary and love-smitten males.

This scheme forms part of the campaign constantly going on against the ravages of tropical fevers, among which mosquito disseminated malaria is one of the most difficult to eradicate. If millions of males can be slain by these simple means, then more power to the mosquito's love-song.

BUDDHIST RELICS UNEARTHED

Archaeological Excavations In Tripura

AGARTALA (Tripura) April 4. Interesting finds have been discovered as the result of an excavation in a village nine miles north of Agartala conducted by the State officials. It is now believed that originally there was a Buddhist Stupa at the place.

When the excavation was first commenced, a little below the mound, an oblong sized cave was found. No bricks, as it appears, were used in its walls, but a compound something like cement concrete served the purpose of bricks. After digging out three feet down a number of earthen pots covered with earthen plates, placed one above the other were found in lines. Save one or two all the pots were in deteriorated condition. In one of the pots the contents were some amount of discoloured ashes. Besides the pots a number of crystal bead strings, a portion of an earthen tube and five pieces of iron were found in the cave. Another cave about three cubits north to the former was also discovered. But no articles were found there.

IMAGES OF 'TANTRICK' DEITIES.

It is believed that the place once occupied Buddhist stupas whose ashes of prominent Buddhist deities were kept and worshipped. Seven images of Tara and other 'Tantrick' deities of good workmanship were recovered by a villager about 18 miles from the town in the hills.

Reference to the spread of Buddhist influence in the State History of Tippera dates from the times of Maharaja Narangita who was a contemporary to Emperor Asoka the Great who flourished before the Christian era.—A. P.

SHAW WANTS OLD MEN TO FIGHT FIRST

Youth Should Be Sent Last To War Front, He Says To Japan War Minister

During his brief visit to Tokyo last month, Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who is touring the world, paid a visit to General Sadao Araki, the Japanese War Minister, at the latter's official residence, and the two indulged in an exchange of views, of quips, of thrusts, of adroit repartees. The conversations between the two lasted for about an hour-and-a-half, but much of this time was occupied in translation, says the "Japan Times." Mr. Shaw's remarks having to be rendered into Japanese—no easy task, since in the translation much of the light and shadow that lurks behind his Puck-like remarks is necessarily lost—while what General Araki said had again to be construed into English once more depriving these remarks of the force they necessarily retain in their native guise. Mr. Sansom interpreted for Mr. Shaw and Colonel Masskio Homma, head of the Press Bureau of the War Office, for General Araki.

The subject of their conversation naturally was war. The Irish sage held that since war to-day is largely reduced to slaughter by mechanical means, therefore it seemed monstrous that young men, with their lives yet before them and perhaps destined for very promising and useful services to humanity, should be killed off. Instead, Mr. Shaw said, old men should be marched up to the front lines, beginning with octogenarians, then going on to the septuagenarians ("like myself") and so down the scale of years. Then, with a change typical of the Nestor of contemporary English writers, Mr. Shaw launched out on the topic of communism. He suggested that the Japanese army was, in some respects, communistic in that all work equally and are prepared to make equal sacrifices, however great, something which, he said, was the pith and core of true communism.

WITH BAMBOO SPEARS.

The War Minister, at this point, interjected: "That isn't communism. That is the spirit of the Japanese army."

Mr. Shaw then proceeded to amplify what he apparently was coming to when interrupted, and insisted that there was no valid reason for Japan to fear Communism. "If Russia reverted to Capitalism," he said, "Japan would need an army four times as large as her present one to cope with what might happen. If an ideal communist world must be established, then even the present-day communists must be got rid of," he added, leaving one to infer that present-day communists were only a feeble imitation of what Shawian "true communists" should be.

The War Minister said that

PERMANENT NATIONAL ASSET

Madras Governor Inaugurates Hydro-Electric Scheme

OOTACAMUND, April 5. "It is a very proud privilege, which you have given us to-day or inaugurating the first Hydro-Electric Scheme in Madras and Lady Beatrix Stanley and I thank you most sincerely for the honour you have done us. It is, indeed, a vast step forward in the fortunes of the Presidency, and we pray that this and similar other schemes to follow, will be of inestimable benefit to its inhabitants," said the Governor of Madras inaugurating the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme to-day.

His Excellency described the immense development in the spread of electricity in Europe within the last 20 years, and its value to agriculturists, and hoped for similar results in the Presidency.

PERMANENT NATIONAL ASSET.
Major Howard, Chief Engineer Hydro-Electric Works, described the scheme as a permanent national asset of a far greater value than a gold mine. He said that when Lord Willingdon was Governor of Madras, he was very much interested in Hydro-Electric Development, and had recognised the value of Pykara Hydro-Electric undertaking. It was the first stage of 90,000 horse-power development and another 30,000 horse-power could be developed from the same water a few miles below the existing power house. The economy of the scheme could be appreciated, when it was realised that only about 300 cuases of water were necessary to produce the above 120,000 horse-power, but at present only 33,000 horse-power was installed, 11,000 of which was to be used as a stand-by for emergency. The estimated cost of the scheme was Rs. 120 lakhs.—A. P.

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PUNJAB HINDU CONFERENCE

Working Committee's Plans For Forthcoming Session

MULTAN, April 2. The Working Committee of the Punjab Hindu Conference was held yesterday at their Multan Office.

It was decided to construct a Pandit in the Municipal Primary School buildings outside Hussain Aghal near the city. The Pandit Committee has been asked to take up the construction work immediately. Preparations are being made for the purpose.

The Reception Committee will enroll their members from to-day. The reception membership fee is Rs. 5. Delegate fee is Rs. 2. ordinary visitor fee is Rs. 1 and distinguished visitor fee is Rs. 10.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Lala Shriv Dayal, General Secretary Punjab Hindu Conference informs: "There will be an Industrial Exhibition on the occasion of the Punjab Hindu Conference at Multan to be held on 13th and 14th May. Firms and other provinces are requested to send their names and as well as the branch of the industry they want to represent. There will be different sections of each industry and different suitable stalls will be erected for the purpose. It is a unique opportunity for firms and persons to popularise their industries and to get profits, as the Conference will be attended by a very large number of people from various Provinces. The intending Firms should communicate with the General Secretary."

The Panchar Committee of the Punjab Hindu Conference has started its work in earnest. Pandit Dev Raj Principal Sanskrit College Multan, the Secretary of the Conference arranged a public meeting at Kup round last evening to explain the object of the Conference. The meeting was attended by a large number of people. Pandit Raghu Nath Dhanram Sewak, Pandit Ganesh Datt, Pandit Lavram Datt, Mr. Hans Raj, and Lala Shriv Dayal speaker addressed audience. The speeches were delivered on Hindu Sahghatan and public was appealed to make the Conference a success. A series of lectures are being arranged.

To-day Grain Market has been selected for the public meeting where Panchar Committee will show magic lantern slides on Gita and Hindu Unity.—A. P.

TO CHINA IN A SUBMARINE

Amid Torrid Heat Above And Below True Inwardness Of Naval Discipline Reveals Itself

The New British submarine, H. M. S. Rainbow, of 1,475 tons surface displacement and over 2,000 tons submerged displacement, left Portsmouth in February on its 10,000 miles voyage to China for the purpose of replacing the ill-fated Poseidon, which was lost in 1931.

Below Captain Bernard Acworth, D.S.O., R.N. (Ret.) gives a vivid description of life in a submarine during a voyage such as that now being made by the Rainbow. Writing in the "Morning Post," he says:—

So long ago as 1912 three small submarines of the C class made their way to China where, after a few years of service, they were broken up. In 1920 the skeleton of one—its ribs and keel—lay stranded on the shore at Hongkong, like the mouldy remains of a dinosaur.

Of the three pioneer submarine captains, Fenner, Codrington, and Herbert, the latter, who alone survived the war, is now enjoying the eighth, or ninth, life of his cat-like career, for his adventures and exploits in submarines are famous. Around his name, still a legend in Hongkong, there lingers the story true or false, of the Swimming Devil.

Gripping the periscope of his own submerged submarine, clad lightly and comfortably in narrow trousers, his face painted like Jezabel's, he is reputed to have been towed among the junks of Green Island, where his exceptionally benevolent features were pardonably mistaken for those of Beelzebub—or his Chinese equivalent.

Since these early days many British submarines have made the long passage, to and fro, but, though the novelty for many officers and men has passed, the singularity of the voyage remains the same because conditions in a submarine vary but little, and the heat of the Tropics, and the dead calm of the Indian Ocean in the N. E. Monsoon not at all.

MISHAP IN SUEZ.

When, in 1920 twelve submarines of the L class went East, the propeller fell from one into the Suez Canal, a mishap which necessitated docking at Suez. In the bottom of the dry dock a pile undersized British stoker,

exasperated by the "cat-canny" of 30 Egyptians, without the aid of a conference table, round or oblong, armed only with a hose-pipe, but strong in the pre-war spirit of government, put an immediate end to self-determination under the blige keels of his submarine.

Many readers of the "Morning Post," complete with deck-chair, cool drink, duck suit, and helmet, have sweltered in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, but few have made the voyage in a species of elongated gas-oven, with the inside of which, in these haughty cook-less days, many of us are becoming intimately acquainted.

The little brass bridge on the conning tower, and the low superstructure on the whale-like hull (within the belly of which 40 modern Jonahs exist for three months instead of three days) are hot enough to blister the feet without the relief that a hose can afford. A horizontal strip of canvas mitigates the sun's rays at midday, but on either side of the zenith the rays are inescapable.

The alternative to this torrid heat, when off duty, is to go below into the gas-oven. Bathing, for which all craves, is forbidden, though invited by sharks. Down below, in the belly of this mechanical whale, among purring dynamos, charging batteries, and roaring Diesels, 30 almost naked white savages masquerade as British seamen.

Aft, over the dynamos, and in a din which drowns speech, the temperature is 140 degrees. Though cooler in the fore part of the vessel, the heat is still infernal.

At meal-times the thousand scents peculiar to a submarine are merged in the all-pervading smell of cooking. Seated in semicircularity at the wardroom table, so-called by courtesy, the officers are served by a half-naked seaman.

ALL HANDS AND THE COOK.

In this tropical jungle of machinery the true inwardness of naval discipline reveals itself, for here are none of those adventurous aids to respect which clothes and uniform provide. In a submarine in the Tropics the official "hon" lies down on the deck with the official "lamb" suspended a few feet above his head.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1933

ROOSEVELT LIFTS EMBARGO ON GOLD

Orders Return Of All Gold Over 100. Dollars
Before 1st May

WASHINGTON, April 5.

Mr. Roosevelt has signed an order lifting the embargo on the export of gold for necessary commercial transactions.

The President has also ordered the return of all gold over 100 dollars before 1st May, penalty upto 10,000 dollars being 10 years' imprisonment, thereby continuing the suspension of internal gold standard.

RESERVE BANK FOR INDIA

Government Not Acting Fairly In Delaying Crea-
tion By Laying Down Very Difficult Conditions

Urging the need of immediately establishing a Reserve Bank in India, Mr. D. R. Gokhale, Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, writes as follows in the course of an article in the "Servant of India":—

The Finance Member made in 1929 a significant statement in the Legislative Assembly on the question of the establishment of a Reserve Bank, part of which is quoted by the Central Banking Committee in its report and in which the following sentences occur: "The formation of a Central or Reserve Bank is desirable in order that India may be equipped with a mechanism for the control of currency and credit on the lines approved by modern experience."

At the same time Government can only proceed subject to their being satisfied as to two conditions: first that the organization of the bank is securely settled on sound lines, and secondly, that there is a measure of general support among the representatives of public opinion for the proposals." Now that the Government has to deal with an Assembly which rarely disagrees with it and that the birth of the Federation is made dependent on the creation of a Reserve Bank the Government, we feel sure, it is satisfied that the above conditions will be entirely fulfilled.

Further the Finance Member has persistently claimed in his budget speech this year that he has restored budgetary equilibrium, cut down the floating debt to manageable limits and begun the process of building up reserves. In fact, his elaborate justification of the policy of allowing gold exports turned essentially on the help these exports gave in maintaining India's balance of international trade and in enabling the Finance Member to achieve all the above ends. He also talked of the almost inexhaustible stocks of gold that still lay in the country.

DRAFT BILL READY.

There is thus nothing from the point of view of the Government of India to hinder the establishment of a Reserve Bank here and immediately. A draft Bill as Sir P. Seetha pointed out at the first R.T.C. is ready in the files of Government. This Bill has been examined, at least in some important respects, by the Central Banking Committee. That Committee which contained many representatives of European commerce and industry has, in its majority report, unanimously assumed that the capital of the Bank would be provided by the State and that the Bank would be under Indian control. The foreign experts that advised the Central Committee have also made an important suggestion for extending the scope of the functions of the Reserve Bank somewhat on the model of the Java Bank.

This suggestion gets further support from South African experience and is also endorsed by the Central Committee. In the majority report are also contained many minor suggestions with regard to the working of the Bank. The 1928 Bill modified in the light of these later comments

MUNICIPAL CLERK CONVICTED FOR DEFALCATION.

BENARES, April 5.

Mr. Jagdish Prasad Sharma, Deputy Magistrate, convicted to-day Harishanker Lall, a clerk of the Benares Municipality working under the Medical Officer of Health, on a charge of embezzlement of Rs. 731 in the year 1932, and sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 (if realised Rs. 200 to go to the Municipality), or, in default, 6 months' further imprisonment.—A.P.

PRAYERS BY LOUD SPEAKER



The chief Kazi of Bombay who led the prayers on the Azad Maidan.

BAKRI-ID PRAYERS

Large Congregation Meets
At Azad Maidan

The Muslims of Bombay celebrated "Bakri-id" on Thursday with the usual 'reclat' fitting the occasion. Mosques in the city were full in the morning when the "Faithful" had thronged in large numbers to offer their prayers and thanksgiving to Allah.

As usual, a large congregation met at the Azad Maidan to offer their prayers in the morning. Among those present were also Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla, Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha, a deputation from His Holiness the Mullaji Saheb and Maulvi Abdul Mahomed of Hyderabad. Hakim Maulvi Isphani led them in prayer while Kazi Etlaullah preached a sermon exhorting the Muslims to be united and follow faithfully the principles of Islam. Maulvi Isphani, who followed him also spoke on unity.

Referring to the White Paper, he said, it was no use depending upon the White Paper only, but they should try to stand on their own legs.

BURMANS RESOLVE NOT TO SEPARATE

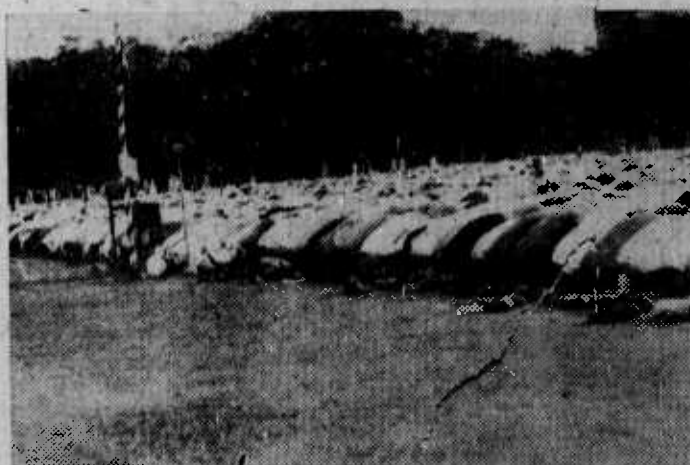
See Their Gives Burmese
Association Effective Lead

MANDALAY, April 5.

The 18th annual Conference of the general Council of the Burmese Association, "Boycotters' Section, commenced its session to-day in a special pandal at Kaungmudaw, close to the famous pagoda. About 5,000 persons attended, including Phonyis and Burmese men and women. U. Soe Thein, the President, took the chair and in the course of his speech reiterated his views expressed in his statement issued previous to his arrival at the Conference. He remarked that they would not agree to separation until the cherished goal of Self-Government was achieved.

PRIESTLY ORDER INVITATION. In the course of a statement U. Soe Thein stated that he had agreed to preside over the Conference on an invitation by the Sangha Council (Priestly Order), who had held a Conference there on the previous day. He said that the only duty before the Conference was to record the country's verdict against separation without any

BAKR-ID PRAYERS

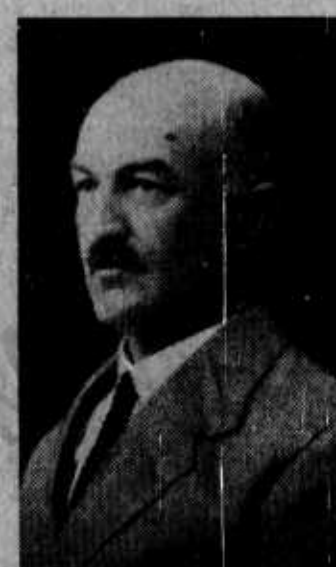


Mussalmans at prayer this morning on Azad Maidan.

NEW I. M. S. CHIEFS



Major-General Sir John Megaw, ex-Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, now appointed Medical Adviser at the India Office.



Major-General C. A. Sprawson, ex-Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, now appointed Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, in place of Major-General Sir John Megaw.

CONGRESS WEEK ARRESTS

C. P. Government Orders
Release Of Delegates

INSTALMENT SYSTEM

Arrested Persons To Be Set
Free In Batches Of
Ten A Day

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, April 6. It is understood that the local Government has ordered that 62 Delegates to the Calcutta Congress, arrested at Nagpur during the "Congress Week," should be released in batches of 10, commencing from to-day.

All including Appaji Tijare, Principal of the Tilak Vidyalyaya and lady volunteers of Hingankhat will be released.

GERMAN LOANS S L U M P

Wall-Street Rules Easy

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 5. On the Stock Exchange, German Loans further slumped heavily on news of repayment of 14 million sterling re-discount credit which fell due on March 4 to the United States, thus entailing a further drain on the Reichsbank Reserves; otherwise yesterday's improved sentiment was well maintained and some good features were displayed, gilt-edged securities especially meeting renewed investment demand.

As a result of the healthy statistical position, tin registered the highest price of the year. Otherwise, commodity markets were featureless.

Wall Street after early firmness turned easy in the absence of fresh business.—Reuter.

conditions whatsoever. If such a policy was ignored, he would not preside, and would hold a separate Conference.—A.P.

LABOUR MOTION REJECTED

Opposition To Russian
Bill Fails

LIBERALS ABSTAIN

Cripps Warns Against
Prejudicing Fate Of
Britishers

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 5. The House of Commons by 347 to 48 votes rejected the Labourite motion for the rejection of the Russian Bill, whose second reading was then passed.

Mr. Runciman agreed sympathetically to consider Mr. Lansbury's suggestion to insert a time limit for the operation of the Bill, so as to ensure that it only dealt with arrests and not the whole of the Anglo-Russian trade question.

A score of Samuella Liberals abstained from voting.

LABOURITES OPOSE. Labourites warmly opposed Government's Russian policy in the House of Commons.

Sir Stafford Cripps argued that nothing unfair, unusual and improper had been done to British nationals which would not have been done to any ordinary person subject to the jurisdiction of Russian courts. He declared that Government were not only jeopardising Anglo-Russian relations, but the fate of Britishers still in their hands.—Reuter.

NO TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINE

British Demands Unacceptable

BUENOS AIRES, April 5.

Official circles are of opinion that the Anglo-Argentine Trade Agreement cannot be concluded at present, as the British demands are not acceptable.—

IN LINE WITH LEADERS

T. Roqs Launches Unity
Campaign To Inculcate
Coalition Spirit

JOHANNESBURG, April 5.

An important move to unite the members of the Nationalist and South African Parties throughout the country, as their leaders had already united in the Coalition Government, has been taken by ex-Minister Tielman Roos in deciding to form the "United Coalition Party."

Mr. Roosevelt's preliminary campaigns in this connection hitherto are very successful.—Reuter's Special.

CHRISTIANS AND COUNCILS

Bishop Of Dornakal Depre-
cates Communalism

"Religion and National Problems" formed the subject of a discourse by the Lord Bishop of Dornakal during his recent visit to Kurnool. The Bishop observed that there were two currents in which the religious life flowed in India just at present. One was the individualistic process in which the professed followers of each religion were emphasising their separate entity and clamouring for an independent political, social and credal existence.

The cry of protection for the minorities and the Depressed Classes was again a domestic problem in the Hindu fold which had its basis on this disintegrating principle. In spite of the threatening volume of public opinion of this kind, it was a very happy sign of the times that the world reversion on the unity and ideals of a nation consequent on the devastating world-war had had its effect on this ancient land also. The idealism which now inspired the best part of the Indian mind was not content with mere lip profession of a faith or creed but wanted to dive deep into the depths of human nature and discover the universal principle in man's being which would furnish the eternal foundation of a lasting life of peace, happiness and Godliness. The various inter-religious societies and conferences, the several social and humanitarian activities carried on for the common weal of all were some of the manifestations of this integrating social and religious consciousness.

Dealing with the question of separate representation in the Councils for the Christian community, the lecturer deprecated the attempt to perpetuate a communal division of parties, and was strongly of opinion that democracy could thrive best only where the party system was based and worked upon sound political principles. The learned lecturer drew largely from his experience when he dwelt on the social problem of the Harijans. He pointed out the various disabilities they were suffering from and pleaded for a wise and statesmanlike treatment on the part of the Caste-Hindus. Finally, the speaker made a fervent appeal to the youth of the country on whom the future destiny of India lay to take the problem of rural reconstruction seriously to heart and do their bit to translate their idealism into constructive activity.

MEERUT APPEAL FUNDS

More Than £500 Collected

LONDON, April 6.

The Meerut Appeal Committee has hitherto collected over 500 Sterling including the donation of 100 Sterling from Mr. Nelson of the District Weavers Association, Lancashire.

The Treasurer of the Meerut Committee has appealed to Labour and Trade Union organisations to make similar grants before 14th April.—Reuter.

RAIL ROAD COMMISSION

Orders Closing Down Ten
Thousand Oil Wells In
Five Days

AUSTIN, (Texas), April 5.

The Rail Road Commission has ordered 10,000 oil wells in East Texas oil fields to close down in five days.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S JOBLESS

Thirty Men Clubs
Organise Mutual Help

Consider the plight of 'white collar' men walking the streets. What a discouraging prospect for one man to attempt the rounds of hundreds of offices. Why not organise these jobless men into groups of, say, 30 to work for one another. Then, instead of every man for himself, it would be a case of 30 men for every man. The unemployed man who had this idea took it to executives who had established a bureau of employment assistance in the financial district of New York. To-day the plan is in operation going over big, with its originator in charge. Each man pledges himself to make a minimum number of calls each day, presenting himself to employers as a representative of the club or team. If there is a job open, and it is one that he himself cannot handle, probably one of the other 29 members of the team can. In this way each job hunter really has 29 other men working for him. It gives him new confidence and it infuses into an otherwise miserable task the zest of team play.

SCHOOL TEACHERS & CLERKS

The Borough of Ramsay, New Jersey, was to award a contract for laying a mile of water-mains, and the Ramsay Unemployed Association with about 100 members made up of accountants, salesmen, former Wall Street clerks, school teachers and mechanics, asked permission to bid on the contract. The lowest commercial bidder voluntarily withdrew in favour of the jobless organisation. Hand tools, trucks and some technical supervision were lent to the group without cost, and materials were supplied by the Borough. The men received a small wage while the work was in progress, and declared a dividend when it was completed, netting better than fifty cents an hour for the time worked.

SHARES AND SWAPS

In California, barter exchanges began when one man in the town of Compton, Los Angeles county, took a gunny sack over his shoulder one day last March and went to a neighbouring ranch owner to gather in a crop which the owner could not market, in return for a share of the produce. Then a warehouseman offered the loan of a truck and some space in his building. Soon there were 32 such units in the county, and now there is a state-wide association making possible "swapping" between exchanges. Northern California's potatoes are exchanged for Southern California's citrus fruits. Son Pedro sends iced fish to the inland counties in return for vegetables. Red Cross wheat is ground and baked without a cent of money changing hands.

A FIGHTING CHANCE.

The Province of Quebec, in backing a movement to get some of its unemployed city dwellers out on the land, first inquiries rather carefully into a man's antecedents. If it is found that he has some of the qualifications of a farmer, he is staked to sufficient supplies to give him a fighting chance. The national government, the province and the towns all participate in the expense, and it often turns out that relief of this sort costs no more than out-and-out support of indigent families.